MASSILLON DAILY INDEPENDENT.

FOURTH YEAR. MASSILLON, O., SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1891. PRICE THREE CENTS.

GREAT

Red Letter Sale of Cloaks

WILL BEGIN

Monday, January 12th,

at

HUMBERGER'S

Ladies, Misses and Children's Cloaks of all kinds will go. Don't miss this great opportunity to get a garment, of late style at less than manufacturers cost

HUMBERGER'S

Warwick Block

HAVE YOU SEEN

Hathaway's

Jewelry Store,

It is

FULL OF GOODS

HAS

The Lowest Prices

AND

Engraving Free.

COLEMAN.

THE JEWELER

New and Complete stock in all the very latest stwles.

Sterling SILVERWARE,

Dozens, Half Dozens, Single pieces.

Diamonds,

Watches

Jewelry.

Largest Stock in the City

NO. 5 ERIE STREET.

SEE

GEORGE SNYDER

Before you buy your

BOOTS & SHOES,

No. 33 EAST MAIN ST.

RUSSELL & CO.,

MASSILLON, OHIO,

BUILDERS OF

Plain and Automatic Engines

BOILERS,

Threshing Machines

AND ENGINES,

HORSE POWERS,

Saw Mills, Etc.

The First National Bank.

MASSILLON, OHIO.

S. HUNT, President,
GEO. HARSH, Vice President.
C. STEESE, Cashier.
J. M. SCHUCKERS. Asst. Cashier

Capital Stock and Surplus $250,000.

Interest Bearing Certificates Issued

"Homeo Ton"

The never failing remedy for malaria, and indigestion, and the best blood purifier known, may be found at the drug stores of E. S. Craig, Z. T. Baltzly and Morganthaler & Heister.

100 Dollars Reward.

For any case of chapped hands, face, lips, pimples, and all other skin eruptions that can't be cured with Kaloderm. Sold by druggists at 35 cents. 14-4w

A CUTTING TIME

Though our winter trade has been exceptionally good and we we are not to be found amoag the mourners, yet we have a few goods we want to sell and the sooner they are sold the better we shall feel. We must begin to plan for the spring campaign, and want room and money to carry out the plans we formulate. To secure these two essentials we have

CUT THE HEADS OFF

the prices on our entire stock of Overcoats, Heavy Suits, Gloves, Caps, Underwear, etc. They must make way for our spring purchases, and now is thettime to buy these cold-weather goods. Don't beg off but come to the decapitating sale.

C. M. Whitman,

Strictly One Price, · Massillon

JUST RECEIVED

A NEW LOT OF

Blue Black and Fancy Cheviots

Which we will make to order for you

Very Cheap Before our Spring Trade Commences.

DIELHENN'S DOUBLE STORE

Nos. 11 E. Main, and 6 South Erie Streets

MASSILLON, O.

ERHARD & SCHIMKE.

BREWERS AND BOTTLERS.

MASSLLON, O.

1890 WE LEAD 1890

Holiday Goods Received Daily

An endless variety of Fine Parlor Suits, Chamber Suits, Cylinder Book Cases, Ladies Catinets and Desks, Music Cabinets, Foot Rests, Fine Polished Tables, Polished Oak Rockers,

MANY STYLES TO SELECT FROM,

All of which will be sold at the very lowest cash prices. Call ahd examine and be convinced that whatwe say is no humbug.

WILLAMAN & HIGERD,

42 and 44 South Erie Street,

THEY ARE CHEAP AND ALL THE RAGE,

BLACK CHEVIOTS.

We have them in all the different weaves, also a

Choice Line of New Woolens

Of the very latest styles, which we are making up at very popular prices.

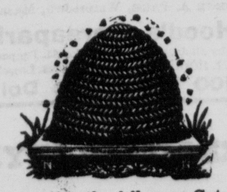
LOWE THE TAILOR, OPERA BLOCK, SECOND FLOOR.

SPECIAL

Seal Plush Cloak SALE,

—AT THE—

Massillon Bee Hive Cash Store,



Please examine the following Cut Prices on Ladies Sacques and Jackets.

No. 356.	One Plush Jacket at $25.00, Reduced to	$12.50.
No. 761.	Two Plush Jackets, sizes 32 and 34, at	$20.00, Reduced to $10.00.
No. 763.	One Plush Jacket, size 36 at $18.00, Reduced to	$12.00
No. 804.	One Plush Jacket size 34 at $15.00; Reduced to	$10.00.
No. 700.	Five Plush Jackets, assorted sizes, at	$13.50, Reduced to $8.50.
No. 671.	Eight Plush Sacques at $22.00, Reduced to	$12.00.
No. 801.	One Plush Jacket size 32 at $20.00 Reduced to	$10.00.

We have marked prices on the above that will sell them quickly. Sure

Respectfully,

ALLMAN & PUTMAN.

FOR

Best Goods and Lowest Prices

GO TO

The Enterprise

14 lbs. G. Sugar	$1 00
15 lbs A Sugar	1 00
16 lbs Light Brown Sugar	1 00
Arbuckles Coffee	25
Dannamiller coffee	25
Lion coffee	25
All Leading Brands Coffee,	**25**
5 cans best Peaches	$1 00
6 cans best Apricots	1 00
12 cans Tomatoes	1 00
Good Broom	10
Golden drip Syrup per gal	35
Good Tea Per Pound	**25**

All other goods proportionally low.

Wm A. PIETZCKER,

Proprietor,

No. 1 West Main Street.

Massillon, Ohio.

THE UNION NATIONAL BANK.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, President,
J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

Does a General Banking Business

Interest paying Certificates of Deposit Issued.

South Erie Street,

MASSILLON OHIO

"THEY'RE AFTER ME"

Those Elegant 4-in-Hands, Puff and Teck Scarfs.

No Wonder---Price is the Magnet

SPANGLER & CO., HATTERS

SOLE AGENTS FOR

Knox and Youman Derby, and Fisk, Clark & Flagg Fine Ties.

SALMAGUNDI.

TO-DAY'S DOINGS IN THIS TOWN

Personal Notes and Brief Mention of Many Things.

THE WEATHER—For Ohio—Saturday, fair and slightly warmer.

TO-NIGHT: At Bucher's, the Rutledge Company in "The Lights o' London."

Local news on the fourth page.

Miss Lizzie Ertle is visiting in Canton.

Miss Julia Rudenstein is visiting in Canton.

Mrs. William Justus is not nearly so well to-day.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Goodhart have gone to Cleveland.

Late local news—lots of it, on the fourth page.

Miss Ella Thompson, of Akron, is the guest of Miss Julia Hackett.

Daniel Borkee, of the firm of Christman & Borkee, of Wilmot, is in town.

G. A. Garver, of Strasburg, was in the city last night, on his return from the East.

The condition of Al Bechtel of the Bechtel House has taken a turn for the worse.

The Rev. Dr. Stafford, rector of St Joseph's church, returned this noon from New York.

Miss Flora Schaffert and Miss Emma Frederick, and Miss Laura Breckel spent Friday in Canton.

Miss Bert Taylor, of Toledo, who has been the guest of Miss Della Wade, returned home to-day.

A pleasant surprise party was entertained the other evening, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Williams.

Senator Howells arrived home from Columbus last night. Mr. J. C. Albright of Cleveland is also at his residence.

An interesting local article, illustrated, intended for this issue, does not appear, owing to delay in getting out the cut.

Miss Lucy Miller, of Canal Dover, who has been the guest of Mrs. A. E. Dauchy, has gone to Dalton to spend Sunday with friends.

Manager Porter, of the opera house, is trying to arrange for the presentation of Gilbert & Sullivan's "Gondoliers" at an early date.

Miss Mary Friend, of West Brookfield gave a birthday tiddledy-wink party last night, about fifty being present to enjoy the game and good supper.

Superintendent Wade of the Water Company has had placed in his office an Edson recording guage, which shows the precise water pressure, at all hours.

Mr. H. S. Bahney is in the city to day, being now on his way to Leadville, where he has accepted a position in the office of the Colorado Midland Railway.

W. O. Coffey, who has been telegraph operator at Sherwood Siding on W. & L. E. road, has accepted a position as agent and operator at Willow Station on the Valley railroad.

Twelve members of Sippo Lodge I. O. F. drove out this morning to pay the last tribute of affection to their deceased brother, Martin Shaub, the lodge at Dalton having declined to take charge of the funeral.

The Rutledge Company will close its engagement to-night at Bucher's. The presentation of "East Lynne" last night was excellent, and the last appearance of the company will be in one of its strongest plays.

Acting under the orders of the mayor an officer, yesterday, terminated the career of a dog belonging to Councilman Strobel, the animal having bitten a little daughter of the man who drives the Standard Oil Company's wagon.

Miss Mame Merwin returned yesterday from Allegheny City, Pa., where she held a position in the extensive dry goods establishment of Boggs & Buhl, and will leave Monday for Portland, Ore., with Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Merwin.

A UNIQUE PHANTOM PARTY.

Delicately gilded and tinted cards of invitation, bearing the names of Mrs. Gardner, Miss Firkins, Miss Huber and Miss Wade, were extended last week, to attend a phantom party, given yesterday evening at the Huber residence, 125 Green street. The hostesses received in line, and after all the guests had arrived the ladies were taken to upper rooms, where weird disguises were put on, the men remaining below, until they descended, when the phantom march was taken up, the white-robed partners preserving a discreet silence which effectually prevented identification. Excellent music was furnished by Harold Howald's orchestra, and by a handsome Swiss music box standing in the hallway. The march over, double quadrilles were formed, followed by several other dances, and then supper, at which the following menu, in keeping with the general quaintness of the evening, was served:

Ireland's Bequest.

Deer Foot Sausage (hot) Spiced Oblongaters
Gold Headed Cane.
Schrumpen Salad Woman's Weapons
Tropical Puckers,
Delectable Dainties Florida Sea Foam
Frozen Acid.
Old Government Java Ocean Water
A Wise Beverage,

Once at the tables, the dominoes were removed, and the emancipated tongues brought into service. The dining room was prettily decorated, potted plants standing on the tables, with sprays of smilax here and there. The parlors were also fragrant with the odor of flowers. Dancing continued until 1 o'clock.

Those present were: Mrs. Gardner, Miss Taylor, of Toledo, Misses Yost, Clara Yost, Huber, Firkins, Wade, Graybill, Ella and Eva Shafer, Maggie and Sophia Perry, Harsh and Ball, Dr. Gardner, Messrs. Hackett, Pille, Shepley, King, Johnson, Davis, Yost, Siffert, Shaidnagle, Mellon and Fox.

IN COLORED SOCIETY.

What a Large Circle of People are Doing and Talking About.

Mr. R. Hamers is up again, after an attack of la grippe.

Mrs. F. C. Hammond, of Salem, is still in the city, at Mr. Pinn's, Akron street.

Mrs. Harriet Pinn McGruder is still confined to her bed with a severe attack of spinal trouble.

Here's hoping that the members of Grace chapel will not forget the extra mission money to morrow.

The many friends of Mr. Will Scott, now of Cleveland, were surprised to hear that he had become a Benedict.

The Willing Workers appreciated the excellent cup of coffee after their cold walk, at Mrs. Amelia Grant's on Akron street, last Thursday.

Mrs. Elizabeth Bowman, of Jackson township, is feeling as comfortable as could be expected after her recent severe fall, which broke the small bone of her ankle.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Thompson are not not considered out of danger. They will be pleased to see their friends of the M. E. Church and the Salvation Army at any time.

Have you read the speech of John M. Langston—his plea for colored and white Republicans? Let every colored man read it to-morrow, instead of discussing the last prize fight.

The Willing Workers of Grace chapel sent St. Andrew's chapel, of Cleveland, twenty-one pounds of cut and sewed carpet rags for the carpets which will be for sale at the bazar to be held during the Easter holidays.

The Rev. W. H. Coston, of St. Andrew's chapel, will be ordained at Trinity cathedral, Cleveland, to-morrow, by Bishop Leonard. The Rev. Coston is the author of "A Freeman and Still a Slave," and gave a Tuesday evening lecture in Grace chapel some time ago. AFRO.

IS IT FACT OR FANCY?

A CANCEROUS DISTRICT WITH MASSILLON IN IT.

How the Story Started—Some Fabric of Truth Back of it—What a Number of Prominent Physicians Say on this Subject.

There is a queer story, and it has had no little private circulation, that there is a cancer belt—that is, a strip of country in which cases of this disease are unusually numerous, and that Massillon is right on the edge of this belt. Whether there is any thing in the statement or not, it is one that would arrest almost any body's attention, and it has served to pave the way for several interesting chats on the subject, with resident physicians. Indeed, it was one of these who gave THE INDEPENDENT the first verification of the tale.

"There is," said he, "a section southwest of here, beginning about four miles west, and extending to Mt. Eaton, where my observation is that there are an unusual number of cases of this sort. Whether this is the merest accident, or whether it is the result of something else I would not pretend to say. I do know that I'd like to spend three years at least studying this matter."

Dr. Garrigues received the proposition doubtfully. "Cancer," said he, "is one of the conditions of morbid cell growth, and a local manifestation of an entire poisoning of the system. Don't think this locality is any more prone to develop cancerous trouble than any other section of country. Just so far as the climatic influences of this section tend to depreciate the vitality just so far will they tend to develop cancers."

Dr. Pease inclined to a similar view. "I am one of those fellows," he responded, "who believes that cancer is traceable to hereditary transmissions rather than to geographical location."

"You may say for me," replied Dr. T. J. Reed, "that it's all nonsense about Massillon being in a cancerous district. Cancer is hereditary, and it is also universal—it is found in all countries."

Dr. Hallock said that he had never heard the theory advanced, and had had comparatively few cases of cancer in the few years of his practice here. Dr. Ridenour dismissed the story with, "the subject is too deep for me."

Dr. D. S. Gardner did not believe that cancer was confined to any locality, and therefore was not disturbed with regard to Western Stark. "As to the causes which are productive of cancer," he said, "I can find no better answer than the language of that eminent pathologist, Dr. James Pagut, who says 'that except in relation to the comparative liabilities of different ages, we have little knowledge of the events that are in any sense the predisposing cause of cancer.'"

"I don't take any stock in it," observed Dr. Barnes. "You will find cancer all over the United States. We know that cancer is hereditary; and it is also acquired from violence—as a blow. I know of a case where a woman was a victim from cancer from a kick in the breast by a cow. No, I don't believe in it."

Dr. Kirkland was unable to shed any light on the subject. He had never heard of such a story.

Dr. Williamson knew nothing about it, but it reminded him that in Switzerland, goitre among women seemed to be a national affliction, and that all infants born on a certain island near Cuba died of ock-jaw.

So little evidence being received in support of the theory, which has a greater number of believers than may be supposed, the task of visiting other physicians was given up.

We have a few stand and hanging lamps, fine goods which we are closing out at cost sooner than carry them over another season, at West Side Variety Bazaar. Headquarters for trunks.

Just received an immense line of tinware and queensware with prices lower than ever at West Side Variety Bazaar.

Baby bibs, hosiery, ribbon, lace, veiling, handkerchie's and ruching just received at Ellery's Notion Store.

Sugar way down at Albright & Co.'s.

GOLD OR SILVER, WHICH?

THE CURRENCY QUESTION CONSIDERED BY BANKERS.

Mr. S. Hunt as a Gold Bug—Would the Silver Drive Out the Gold—Danger to Business—America the World's Dumping Ground for Silver.

"What do you think of the free coinage proposition, the action of the senate, and the probable effect of additional currency legislation?" these and kindred questions were put by THE INDEPENDENT to-day, to Massillon's bankers.

THE VOICE OF A GOLD BUG.

S. Hunt—If there is anybody in favor of unlimited coinage they should stand behind our counters one day and they would change their minds. I'm a gold bug, a mono-metalist. It's a fallacy that silver and gold can, by legislation, be transformed into currency of equal value. Gold is, intrinsically, worth more than silver, the reason being that the expense of producing it is greater, and another reason, its scarcity. It may not be Republican doctrine that it is impossible to have a double standard in this country, but it is the fact nevertheless. You can as well take iron, copper, or any other metal and give it the government stamp as money, as you can with silver. If silver should be declared the equal of gold it would drive every dollar of gold out of circulation within twenty-four hours—it would be hoarded up. It is all foolishness to talk about there not being a sufficient volume of money to carry on the business of the country. The only way to maintain silver as a circulating medium is to limit the coinage, as at present. Let the government purchase the bullion, store it, and coin it as the demands of business require. About the only people who are crying for more money are the speculators—for instance, the people who bought largely of western lands, with a view to their appreciation, and failed to have their dreams realized. If there are two kinds of money, the one of greater value will be driven out of circulation, it being invariably the case that the one of lesser value monopolizes the circulation. Another grave objection to the proposition is that the transition from gold to silver as a circulating medium, would make general havoc to business throughout the country. No, I don't think that the measure will become a law, for the President will undoubtedly veto it, and it is doubtful if it can be passed by a two-thirds vote over his protest.

A CONTEMPLATED SWINDLE.

Jas. H. Hunt—If the silver dollar would be made, intrinsically, of the same value as a gold dollar it would be all right, but that is not contemplated. The old trade dollar contained 420 grains of silver and is only worth 80 cents, while the standard dollar contains but 412 grains and, consequently, is worth less. Another objection, and an unanswerable one, against the measure is, that it is a swindle. As I understand it, the government proposes to pay about 25 cents an ounce more for silver than it is worth, and if such is the fact it would attract all the silver in the world to this country—unless a tariff should be placed upon it sufficiently high to keep it out. The measure is all right, as I said before, were it not for the objectionable features mentioned, and there would be no difficulty in the country absorbing all the silver which could be coined, which would not exceed $30,000,000. What effect would it have on the country? I don't believe the house will pass the bill, and if it did the probability is that the President would veto it, and I don't think it could be passed over the veto.

A THOROUGH SHERMAN MAN.

Jos. Coleman—I am free to say that I am not in favor of the silver bill; don't believe that it would be of any benefit to the country, except the mine owners who sell their product to the government. Although I do not strictly indorse the idea of pinning one's faith on another man's sleeve, yet I think it would be perfectly proper for every person not familiar with the subject to accept Senator Sherman's ideas on the question. I regard him as the greatest financier in the country to-day, and he pulled us out of deep financial distress once before. Hope it won't pass the house, and don't think the President would sign it.

WORKINGMEN IN DANGER.

Chas. Steese—Anybody who favors the unlimited coinage of silver is a monometalist. The measure would be detrimental to the interests of the workingman, the very class it is claimed it would benefit. Those fellows (meaning the capitalists) in New York and Hartford can take care of themselves, the workingman can't—on a question of finance. You probably noticed that Senator Gorman, of Maryland, and Senator Payne, ran away from a vote on the bill; they knew better. The proposition is a fearfully rank one. I don't think there is any probability of it becoming a law.

UNITED IN DISAGREEMENT.

P. G. Albright—The free coinage bill is a mistake. It will put a premium on gold and lock it up. Foreign exchange has already risen. It is a scheme of the western silver men, and I hope the bill will not pass the house.

I. M. Taggart—It is not a wise measure. It will make gold go to a premium. I'm a believer in the Sherman idea—that is, we should increase our circulation through the banking system.

Everybody invited to see the stock of photograph albums being closed out at such low prices at Ellery's Notion Store.

Don't forget that a full line of music, jewelry and perfume at Ellery's Notion Store.

New oil-cloth just received at Ellery's Notion Store. Call and buy at a low price.

Solid tub oysters 35c per quart at Albright & Co.'s.

Best laundry soap, cheap by the box. Dielhenn Bros.

Boys' watches for from $4.50 to $6.00 at Von Kanel's.

Sugar at bottom prices. Dielhenn Bros.

Silverware given away at A. J. Wire's.

ECHOES FROM THE SHOPS.

Note and Comment on Men and Doings at Russell Co.'s.

There is some satisfaction in noting the fact that some of the boys from the shop are maintaining their reputation as ready supporters of a worthy cause, by the fund being raised for the assistance of the orphan children of Al. Griswold.

The Noble Lowry has been brought down a peg or two. He has been bundled out of his high perch with all his tools and will hereafter be established on the first floor in the front row, where his tall commanding figure can be observed as the principal adornment of the new quarters now under course of erection.

Mr. Jacob Spuhler who had the end of his index finger nipped off while unconsciously endeavoring to stop a drill without going to the necessary exertion of throwing the belt, can now be observed to place his hands conspicuously behind him whenever he approaches a machine of any kind, and it is amusing to see how wise he looks when he comes away safe.

Ed. Hamill and Wm. Wagner are beginning to look lonesome in the great boiler department. They have the appearance of what one might imagine would have been that of two solitary occupants of a Roman amphitheatre in the painful stillness following the tumult attendant upon a contest of gladiatorial giants. It has been suggested that, by way diversion, they might give much instructive enjoyment to each other by short speeches and essays, from the great platform of masonry, the delivery of which would not necessarily need to be embarrassing, as they could, by mutual agreement, arrange that the applause be liberal with an occasional encore.

A BRICKYARD ROMANCE.

LOVE AND WAR ON THE PEACEFUL TUSCARAWAS.

The Old Gentleman After Gore—Barney Goes Gunning—Katie Mourns in Wooster—How it all Came About—Waiting for Pay-day.

A desolate heart is palpitating in a Massillon brickyard this afternoon, and a love-lorn maiden is sighing in Wooster, all on account of a flinty-hearted parent, who thus far has failed to come forward with his "Bless you, my children."

Barney is an importation from Pittsburg. He arrived last summer, all dressed in his best suit of clothes, and with admirable celerity he completely captured the affections of pretty pug-nosed Katie, and lost his own at the same time. All did not go merry as a marriage bell, for the doting father looked askance at Barney and finally ordered him to be gone, bag and baggage. Thereafter Barney no longer wore out the hinges of the front gate, nor nursed the sitting room fire. But he and Katie met and cooed, as lovers are wont to do.

Last week Katie's papa found it out, and then there was a "wow and a wumpus." The old gentleman armed himself with a knife of the pattern generally used in the destruction of hogs, and kept guard at the trysting place. In due season Barney and Katie were together, and speedily found that they were not alone. The irate father and his weapon carried the day, and Barney incontinently fled, irate father after him. Barney's limb's being somewhat livelier, he made good time down the railroad track, and finally got into his boarding house, where he seized his shooting irons, and went gunning for his pursuer. As is generally the case when there are two at it, they failed to meet, and no blood was shed.

The man who did not want a son-in-law, not satisfied with driving the aspirant off, made life miserable for his daughter. It is asserted that in one of his moments of abstraction he threw her over the picket fence, and in similar ways manifested instincts the reverse of parental.

Katie was disconsolate, and probably is to this day. She was quietly packed off to Wooster early this week, and is supposed to be mourning her condition, while Barney is patiently waiting for pay-day, when we shall see what we shall see.

FAIR GROUND SITES.

Locations Offered to the Agricultural Society.

Special Dispatch to The Independent.

CANTON, Jan. 17.—Messrs. Essig, Roth and Shaub, the special committee of the Stark County Agricultural Society appointed to look up sites for fair ground location, submitted their report at a meeting to day. The committee reported six locations as follows: Sherrick farm, 80 acres, south of Canton, price $500 an acre; Rank farm, two miles southwest of Canton, 140 acres, at $160 per acre; Zettler & Hall farm, west of the city, adjoing Meyers's lake, one-half mile north Massillron road, 130 acres, at $160 per acre; Pontius farm northwest of Canton, 113 acres, no price given; Martin Brothers' farm, north of Canton city limits, adjoining infirmary, 50 or 60 acres, $200 per acre: Hurford farm outside Canton city limits, 100 acres, at $300 per acre. All these sites are accessible by railroad. The report was accepted by the old board of directors. The new board will reorganize this afternoon and the matter of a site will come up for consideration by the new board.

The new board of directors elected officers as follows: President, W. H. Essig; vice president, J. W. Teeters; treasurer, H. A. Wise; secretary, J. F. Niesz; superintendent of grounds, J. F. Roth; marshal, George Albright; superintendent of floral hall. J. R. Bowman; superintendent of art hall, David Zollars; chief of police, J. H. Dager. The board proceeded at 3 o'clock to consider the site for new grounds, and it is possible will reach a conclusion late this afternoon.

MASSILLON INDEPENDENT

[WEEKLY ESTABLISHED IN 1863.]
[DAILY ESTABLISHED 1887.]
PUBLISHED BY
The Independent Company.
Independent Building,
No. 20 E. Main Street
MASSILLON, - - - OHIO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY.

One Year	$5 00
Six Months	2 50
Three Months	1 25

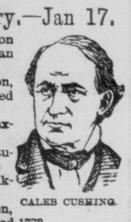
WEEKLY.

One Year	$1 00
Six Months	.75
Three Months	.50

The Independent's Telephone No. is 43.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1891

This Date in History.—Jan 17.


CALEB CUSHING.

1561—Birth of Leonard Von Fuchs, German physician and botanist; died 1566.
1655—Birth of B. de Montfaucon, critic and antiquary; died 1741.
1686—Born, Archibald Bower, ex-Jesuit; died 1766.
1705—Death of John Ray, naturalist; born 1628.
1706—Birth of Benjamin Franklin, philosopher; died 1790.
1709—Birth of George Lyttleton, First Lord of Frankley; died 1773.
1749—Birth of Victor Alfieri, Italian poet; died 1803.
1771—Birth of Charles Brockden Brown, American novelist; died 1810.
1781—Battle of Cowpens; British defeated with 500 made prisoners, a loss of almost 300 men in killed and wounded, and a large quantity of arms, ammunition and stores.
1792—Death of George Horne, bishop of Norwich; born 1730.
1800—Birth of Caleb Cushing; died Jan. 2, 1879.
1863—Death of Horace Vernet, French painter; born 1789.
1873—Modoc Indians defeated troops that were sent to expel them.
1879—Two thousand two hundred and forty-five French communists pardoned.
1889—Arab slave dealers killed eight German missionaries in East Africa, and sold the inmates of German mission premises at Tugu, fifteen miles from Dar-es-salem, into slavery.

The rippers have not long to stay.

Governor Campbell's penitentiary board is in hot water. It is the usual scandal—mismanagement, wastefulness and general corruption. Speaker Hysell has felt called upon to make his protest felt.

Mr. Cleveland's silence on the subject of silver, may fairly, and under the rules, be construed as golden. His position being thus tacitly taken, Mr. Halstead should not so vigorously say:

"Mr. Cleveland is the gentleman, we understand, who preferred to be right on the tariff rather than be President. Did he exhaust himself with that one great moral effort? Has he nothing great and good to say in the way of contributing to the fullest debate? Something from a Democrat against the free coinage of silver would possess the merit of novelty. The Democratic party is down on its belly before the silver calf, engaged in abject worship."

On the fourth day of November last, when the candidates for congress in this district of Ohio received 40,657 votes, 103,650—a trifle over twice as many, elected twenty-five members of congress, from districts in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas. The table now before THE INDEPENDENT is a most instructive one. In the twenty-five districts mentioned 720 Republican votes were cast. In nine districts none were cast. Carried out to proportions in any one of those twenty-five Southern districts 4,146 votes had the elective power that 40,657 had in this, the McKinley district—that is, one vote in the South was as effective as ten votes in Ohio. Is it a condition that confronts us?

The free and independent citizens of Catharine, Ala., did not like their postmaster, appointed by the President. So they ran him out of town. William Bruce, a nephew of Judge John Bruce, of the U. S. circuit court, expressed sympathy for Bennett, so the free and independent citizens of Catharine ordered him out of town, and backed their order with mob violence and shot guns. Both of the exiled men are Republicans. Mr. Bruce writes:

"As a result, in this country of boasted freedom, I am forced to sacrifice the hard work of eight years, and bright prospects which I have had in view for the future—all because I am a Republican and was successful in my business."

Even the Democratic governor of Alabama is forced to face the facts, and in a letter to the state circuit judge declares:

"I am also advised by a telegram from the sheriff of the county, in answer to an inquiry from me, that no warrant has been issued for anybody, and that no arrest has been made. I feel it an imperative duty, under my oath, 'to take care that the laws be faithfully executed,' to earnestly request you to convene a special term of the circuit court of Wilcox county, to the end that the grand jury may investigate the trouble at Catharine, and that the laws of Alabama may be enforced against all persons who have violated it."

Happily the government at Washington still lives. The postoffice at Catharine has been closed, and eleven of the conspirators have been arrested by United States authorities.

"Suppose that congress should pass a law that three pecks of wheat should make a bushel. The injustice of such a proceeding would be manifest. But the silver speculators insist that 75 cents' worth of silver shall be made to pass for a dollar. Is there any good reason why the owners of bullion silver should have such an advantage over the owners of wheat or iron?"—Philadelphia Record.

THE WOMAN'S COLUMN.

Edited by the Massillon Equal Rights Association.

AN ENGLISH WOMAN'S VIEW.

I have repeatedly, among the workers, come across a woman who is maintaining six or seven children and the husband—a woman who, after slaving all day at the washtub, has to put herself on the defensive against the supposed supporter of the family, who will come home in a dangerous condition of drunkenness. But when it comes to voting for a parliamentary candidate that man, whose besotted life makes him a blot on society, would be granted the first boon of citizenship—a vote; while the wife, whose industry kept the whole family from the workhouse, would not be considered by the laws of her country a fit subject to exercise the right of franchise. At election times the men are most anxious to obtain lady canvassers for votes; every woman is welcome to secure votes for the candidate. Now, how are they to secure the confidence of the constituents and thereby obtain their votes? Only by argument. Argument involves knowledge of politics, and a true representation of the candidate's political creed. It is, in fact, an education of the voter as to how his best interests may be forwarded. It is remarkable that men should be so willing to trust woman to teach others how to vote whilst they would not trust them to vote themselves. When I have expressed wonder that the rights of citizenship should be denied to woman I have been told that they were too ignorant of politics to be allowed to vote but as ignorance on the same subject amongst the men did not prevent them from having a vote, I perceived that the argument was illogical. I afterwards found it was also untrue. My political work gives me a tolerable wide margin for this opinion, and I am proud to say that I come across as many politically enlightened women as men. I consider that only those arguments which can be used for excluding men from the franchise can be applied for excluding women from the franchise.

MRS M. THOMAS,
President of the Caterham Valley Womans' Liberal Association.

THE WOMEN OF GREECE FEEL THE NEED OF HIGHER EDUCATION.

Some 3,000 women of Greece have petitioned their government for public schools in which all female subjects may be educated in the liberal arts and industries. The petition says: "We women of Greece beg the King to hear our request and to give us the educational facilities afforded to his male subjects. If the progress of our country in civilization remains behind the hopes and expectations of the government, the cause is the backward development of Grecian woman hood. Fit us to rear your sons and we will show you how much we can do for you and Greece. We hope that our petition will be heeded and that we shall be allowed to educate ourselves up to the level of the women of other nations."

FIRST WOMEN'S RIGHTS RALLY.

The first account which history gives us of women petitioning for their rights is in Numbers, 27th chapter, 1st to 7th verses. This was an appeal to Moses, brought their cause before the Lord, and it was granted.

The colored brethren of the Methodist persuasion are voting solidly against the admission of the colored sisters to the general conference. They want the conference chariot to swing low—but not too low.

The most execrable civic action of the century was the vote the other day of Mayor Grant, of New York city. The police board were a tie upon the question of asking for our appropriation for the employment of police matrons, and he gave the casting vote against it. The New York Press, always (as we have remarked before and love to repeat) on the side of justice for women and municipal righteousness, calls attention to the fact that it will not do to make an appropriation for matrons, for they are not voters, and besides did not women organize against Tammany at the recent election? The only thing now is to secure the passage of a law making the employment of matrons mandatory.—Tribune.

As a matter of fact the interest of women in municipal reform is much greater than that of the men. They may be truly said to be the only portion of our population who have not lost that sound tradition of municipal government which makes the condition of the city the first and great concern of the inhabitants as voters. To women far more than most men, the object of municipal administration, the condition of the streets, of the sewers, of the school-houses, and of the police, are of daily and absorbing interest.

Where I is Sold

THE INDEPENDENT may be obtained daily at the Independent Company's store; Waverly Hotel; Hotel Conrad; E. C. Hering, West Tremont street; C. Witt, Short East street; Gilbert N. Porter, South Erie street; Henry Kline, West Main street; James Parks, W. & L. E. depot.

The want column continues to fulfil its destiny. Every day houses are rented, lots sold, situations obtained, help secured, lost articles recovered and articles found restored.

Latest designs in ladies' small-sized gold watches at C. F. Von Kanel's.

Sure results follow by having your "wants" made known.

THE BELLAMY IDEA.

NEW NATIONALISM AND THE CHILDREN.

The Natural Inequality of Man—Inherent Human Rights—Man the Result of Three Direct Influences—Grant Allen's Formula.

BY OTIS KENDALL STUART.

The natural inequality of men is so evident to a person with his eyes even half open that one is led to wonder why Prof. Huxley, who does so much that is good, should devote a whole magazine article to demonstrate it. Among the things at which the professor levels his big gun is the constitution of the United States, and the shots he fires would prompt one to believe that he really thinks the framers of this document were full believers in Russia's poor doctrine of the natural equality of all men. Happily it is not necessary for a nationalist to defend his country's fathers. "The ancients," exclaims Boyle, "would laugh aloud did they but know all that is attributed them." May be Jefferson, Hamilton, Washington and the rest might be classed with the ancients.

The natural inequality of men is not only easily apparent; it is physically explicable. Grant Allen, whose pen has the magic of a Hindoo charm, says in his short life of Charles Darwin, that a man is the result of three distinct and direct influences; namely: First, inherited paternal characteristics; second, inherited maternal characteristics; third, environment before and after birth. These influences are all that can affect a man. If, therefore, two babes could be born of mothers precisely alike in every respect, by fathers dissimilar in no particular, however slight, and if these children could be reared under circumstances identical in every detail, then the two children would be precisely alike, that is, they would be equal. This statement is a demonstration of the natural inequality of men; it is proof, by a geometrical *reductus ad absurdum*, of the proposition which Prof. Huxley proves in a dozen pages. Mr. Grant Allen's formula for man is useful, because it indicates clearly the only factor in man's making which is capable of modification. The child once born, parental influences by heredity are forever imperative; environment only can now act upon it. The chief elements of our earliest environment are our physical surroundings—the temperature and purity of the atmosphere, latitude, height of level, sunshine, etc, and our treatment by mother or nurse or father. Leaving out of consideration the first of these elements, the general physical surroundings, which may be said to affect the individual only as they affect the race, let us direct our attention to the second class of surroundings, viz., the treatment of the young by mothers, nurses and fathers.

Nationalism has for its cardinal doctrine the dictum that every man, simply because he exists, has the right to opportunities as good as those of every other man. This doctrine cannot be too often repeated and insisted upon, for upon its justice and university rest the justice and university of our whole cause. If any one person can be shown to have a natural right to better opportunities than another, then our doctrine falls of its own weight; there is no virtue in equality of rights before the law, and "Looking Backward," nationalism itself, is not even a beautiful dream. A man's opportunities being at his birth, or more truly they should begin then. "The first act of a new-born babe is to draw a deep breath;" and with that breath its education commences. From that moment on until it reaches the reasoning age it is no more responsible for its acts than it is for its weight and if, as popular education is constantly teaching us more intensely to feel, the boy is father to the man, the acts of matured life are the inevitable results, partly at least, of its childhood training, for which it is in no degree responsible. If our cardinal doctrine is correct, the surroundings of any child should be as good, as conducive to its development, as those of any other child; the opportunities of all should be equal.

It is a fact so evident that it seems trite, even foolish, to say that all children do not have the same opportunities for education; and yet, even at the risk of appearing foolish, I must insist upon this fact. Nay, it is the evidentness of the truth that makes it so important. The opponents of compulsory education point triumphantly to the steady increase in school attendance in the states where there are no compulsory educational laws. Nationalists have nothing to do do with such conclusions. The nationalist affirms that, so long as there is one child in this broad land without the means of education, society has not done its duty to children, and there is need of more stringent application of the laws, or of sterner laws themselves.

But there is an earlier education than that furnished by the schools; there is the education which commences with the child's first deep breath, and which continues until long after the school age has been reached. We must be true to our principles; we must insist upon equal opportunities for children in cradles and at mother's hearts. Nay we must insist more strenuously here; for not only is this the age during which the individual is more impressionable, which renders it important that only the best influences then be brought to bear upon it, but it is also the critical age in life, as the death-rate is far more rapid among babies than elsewhere; and it is an absolute necessity that the good be saved. Perfect equality of opportunities for children may never be attended, but this should not deter efforts to attain approximate equality. Parents will doubtless always vary in ability to rear offspring, or the world would be at a sad pass shortly; and in this respect some children will be more fortunate than others. But variation in parental ability is no more avoidable than the variation in the children themselves. The laws governing such variation are natural and at present only partly known; and, therefore, altogether I believe such variation controllable eventually by humanity, yet I think the time is not ripe for experimental work in this direction. The element in the child's environment which can be modified is its immediate surroundings—dwelling, the food, the clothing, hygenic arrangements,—which are purely artificial, and, in some cases, regulated by law to-day, as is evidenced municipal garbage and sewerage legislation; town, county and state enactments in relation to the care of the insane and of patients having contagious diseases, etc.

Not the least important fact which the modern science of statistics has brought to light is the comparatively high death rate amongst our young poor. One of the valuable characteristics of statistical science is the absolute method; there is no question as to the truth of the fact, and it is, therefore, an exact science in the truest sense of the term. There must be some reason for the high death rate amongst the young poor, as there is no effect without an adequate cause, and the validity of the fact itself is beyond question. Some force must act upon the young poor to kill, which does not act to kill upon the young of the more well-to-do classes; or some force must act upon the latter to sustain life which does not so act upon the young poor.

Considering the modifiable element of the babe's environment—its immediate surroundings—we find among the poor imperfectly aired and lighted dwellings, insufficient food, scant clothing and dirty bodies, and these conditions must influence the health of the little inhabitants, and make themselves felt in the death rate amongst them. Writing over thirty years ago, and from the educational standpoint, Herbert Spencer laid stress upon the importance of clothing and food in the development of children, and showed clearly the enervating effects of insufficient clothing and poor unnutritious food. Had Spencer thought of it, he could have predicted, possibly, the high death rate amongst the young poor almost before the science of statistics—which has brought the truth to light—was born.

But what I desire to emphasize is the fact that the young poor are placed at a disadvantage from the hour of birth by being brought into conditions which stunt mental and physical growth and hasten death; and that it is the duty of organized society, which is government, so to order these conditions that each will have opportunities equal to the other, so far as law can make them equal. That, under existing conditions, thousands are born only to die young, and because of circumstances which are entirely within human control; that, under existing conditions, thousands who escape this early death are forced to fight a desperate and losing battle for life, because of these same humanly controllable circumstances,—is true; and to say this is to state the most glaring, the most terrible effect of the present economical and political system. If to correct this condition were the sole object of the nationalistic movement, as we know it is not, could not all humanity say "God-speed?"

THE OHIO LEGISLATURE.

A Bill Introduced by Senator Gaumer to Wipe Out the Proposed Epileptic Asylum at Gallipolis.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 17.—At noon the senate adjourned until 4 p. m. Monday, while the house held a short session in the afternoon. The startling feature was the introduction of a bill by Senator Gaumer to wipe out the proposed epileptic asylum at Gallipolis. In this connection Senator Gaumer made public a letter from George H. Bunnelle, of Sidney, who was a member of the epileptic commission. Bunnelle says the cities which spent their time and money in entertaining the commission were humbugged, as there was a conspiracy from the first to place the institution at Gallipolis. A similar bill was introduced in the house. Senator Corcoran introduced a bill to prohibit foreign national loan and building associations from doing business in Ohio; also Mr. Richards, to stamp weight of corn meal and oat meal on sacks.

The Day in the House.

In the house a number of bills were passed. The most important was Mr. Brant's bill to provide for better security against railroad accidents. It makes it a misdemeanor for any person to become intoxicated while in charge of a locomotive or to fall asleep upon the same, and for any violation it imposes a fine of not less than $10 or more than $200, the person so convicted to stand committed until the fine and costs are paid. Another provision of the bill prohibits railroad companies from knowingly employing or permitting to be employed any incompetent or dissipated person in connection with the running of trains. Mr. Bense's bill, to correct certain defects in the present law defining pure wines and prohibiting the manufacture or sale of adulterated wines, was also passed. Mr. Benfer's bill, relative to drawing juries, making it the duty of the clerk to clean out the list of names deposed in the box the preceeding year, passed. Among the more important bills introduced in the house were:

Mr. Pennell, to establish a school book commission to fix a maximum price on school books.

Mr. Garber, to reduce the salary of the governor from $8,000 to $6,000, and all other state officers, except auditor, treasurer and secretary of state.

Other Bills Introduced.

Authorizing common pleas courts to suspend sentence in criminal cases after the case has been through the circuit court and pending appeal to the supreme court.

To employ proof readers to read enrolled bills of the legislature.

Authorizing commissioners of Butler county to levy $15,000 tax for bridges.

To allow Butler county auditor and treasurer 2½ per cent. for collecting the Dow tax.

Appropriating $25,000 to erect a cottage at the National Woman's Relief Corps home at Madison, Lake county.

Providing that boards of education shall not contract with the teachers before their election.

Authorizing a general levy of 120 mills for the Ohio State university.

Providing for expediting the publication of agricultural reports so as to be ready for distribution July 1.

Providing for school board of Mansfield.

All Murdered by Indians.

YOUNGSTOWN, Jan. 17.—Relatives here of Reed Stowe received word yesterday that he and his wife and three children had been massacred by Indians. Mr. Stowe formerly lived near here, and was engaged in farming near Pine Ridge agency.

CONDENSED OHIO NEWS.

Tim Cummings, a Lake Shore switchman, at Elyria, was engaged about his duties when the pony engine backed down on him, killing him instantly.

The State Agricultural society have elected the following members of the state board of agriculture, to serve for two years: A. H. Kling, Marion county; A. J. Clark, Guernsey; W. W. Miller, Erie; J. C. Bower, Athens; George Lewis, Van Wert.

According to a Boston literary woman, to be born in Boston, graduated from Harvard and to own a pew in Trinity church, a villa on the North Shore and a burial lot in Mount Vernon, sum up the ideal career of man from Boston Athenian's point of view.

SPECIAL SALE
—OF—
Hamburg Embroidery, Stamped Linens.

Tray Cloths, Lunch Cloths, Side-board Covers, Tidies, Splashers, Roman Embroidery, Fine Hem-stitched Linens, Etc.

Prices way down to close out the above stock, at

H. FALKE'S 49 E. MAIN STREET

MR. GROSVENOR'S VIEWS.

He Talks Freely About the Prospects of Legislation on Both Free Coinage of Silver and the Federal Election Law.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Representative Grosvenor, of Ohio, in an interview last night, talked freely about the prospects of legislation this session on both free coinage of silver and the federal election law. My ideas, he said, are in a very concise form. The senators representing more silver than constituents have made a practical coalition with the Democrats to defeat the elections bill and pass a free coinage bill. To do this they bolted the Republican senatorial caucus, and to all intents and purposes left the party. Not only so, but they aided Senator Vest, a Democratic leader, to assume control of the silver bill and they passed his bill. Now their scheme is to have it

Come Up for Passage in the House.

The friends of the elections bill will see to it that the Vest bill shall not pass here until the Teller-Vest combine in the senate brakes up and the elections bill is brought to a vote. It is not their votes for the elections bill we want or demand, but they must bring it to a vote. If the rules of the senate are defective, let them change the rules. If the rules of the house permit it, and they do, fifty and fifty-five resolute men can easily defeat any action on the Vest bill until March 4. The Vest-Teller combine has played a very attractive engagement so far, but the time has come when others can play at the same game.

OLEO SELLERS CAUGHT UP.

The Government Obtained the Names from a Pittsburg Factory.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., Jan. 17.—J. D. Orr, deputy United States revenue collector for this district, is in the city looking up oleomargarine violators. The government obtained possession of the books of a large butterine factory in Pittsburg some time ago, and found therein the names of hundreds of country correspondents. It is said that fifteen dealers here were caught in this manner, and Mr. Orr is here collecting the fines. They will be obliged to pay $48 for their fines and $24 for the penalty.

Wages at Youngstown.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Jan. 17.—Bricklayers' union have notified contractors that their wages would be $4 per day for the coming year, nine hours a day and eight hours on Saturday. Stone masons have fixed their scale at $3.50, with the same conditions. Contractors will act on the matter the coming week.

A Porter's Terrible Fall.

BELLAIRE, O., Jan. 17.—R. Siblett, colored, sleeping car porter, was knocked from the Baltimore and Ohio sleeper at the depot here, falling off the Baltimore and Ohio bridge and alighting 100 feet below, on the ground. He was instantly killed. The unfortunate man lived in Cincinnati.

Hanged by Her Child's Sash.

COVINGTON, O., Jan. 17.—The town was startled by the intelligence that Mrs. William Hill had suicided by hanging herself in the wood house, using for a rope a silken sash belonging to one of her children. Her mind was affected by ill-health.

Kitten in a Collection Basket.

NEWARK, O., Jan. 17.—The collection basket at the Second M. E. church was found to contain something besides a deficiency. It was a kitten, which had gone to sleep there much to the amusement of the congregation.

Caused a Large Sensation.

LIMA, O., Jan. 17.—John Brice, the well-known shoe dealer and manufacturer, has filed a petition asking for a divorce from his wife on the ground of adultery. It has caused a large sensation.

Crushed limestone for walks. Large or small quantities. Inquire of J. V. R. Skinner.

The want column is authority on "situations and help wanted."

Subscribe for THE INDEPENDENT.

There are
many white soaps,
each
represented to be
"just as good as the Ivory."
They are not,
but like
all counterfeits,
they lack
the peculiar
and remarkable
qualities of
the genuine.
Ask for
Ivory Soap
and
insist upon having it.
'Tis sold everywhere.

PANIC AMONG LODGERS.

Illuminating Gas Explodes and the Inmates Jump from the Windows.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—A terrible explosion of illuminating gas in the Liverpool road yesterday caused a house filled with lodgers to catch fire. A panic among the residents followed, during which a man and a boy jumped from the upper windows, thirty feet from the ground, into the street. They were taken to a neighboring hospital in a dying condition. One child is known to have been burned to death and other children are reported to be missing.

The Sensation of the Session.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Jan 17.—The most decided sensation of the session was sprung in the legislature yesterday, when a special message from the governor was read charging Warden Murdock, of the northern prison, with embezzling about $40,000. The message says that the warden has refused to pay into the treasury of the state a cash balance for the year 1888 of $22,667.52 and for the year 1890 a balance of $17,916.53, and still, although demanded, refuses to pay the same. The message was referred to the committee on the northern prison.

The Massillon Market.

Farmers are receiving the following prices to-day, January 17.

Wheat, per bu	90-93
Oats " "	45-47
Corn " "	60-65
Potatoes per bu	1 15
Butter per lb	20
Eggs per doz	24

A Blessing to Humanity

This is what N. H. Andrews, a prominent citizen of Springfield, O., says: "It affords me great pleasure to assure my friends that I have received both immediate and permanent relief of throat, bronchial and asthmatic trouble in the use of Dr. Acker's English Remedy. It is certainly a good honest medicine and a blessing to humanity." The above preparation we sell on a positive guarantee; it has given better satisfaction than any other remedy we have ever sold. J. M. Schuckers, E. S. Craig, druggists, Massillon, O.

If Your House is on Fire

You put water on the burning timbers, not on the smoke. And if you have catarrh you should attack the disease in the blood, not in your nose. Remove the impure cause, and the local effect subsides. To do this, take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier, which radically and permanently cures catarrh. It also strengthens the nerves. Be sure to get only Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Dyspepsia

Makes the lives of many people miserable, causing distress after eating, sour stomach, sick headache, heartburn, loss of appetite, a faint, "all gone" feeling, bad taste, coated tongue, and irregularity of the bowels. Dyspepsia does not get well of itself. It requires careful attention, and a remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which acts gently, yet efficiently. It tones the stomach, regulates the digestion, creates a good appetite, banishes headache, and refreshes the mind.

Distress After Eating **Sick Headache** **Heartburn** **Sour Stomach**

"I have been troubled with dyspepsia. I had but little appetite, and what I did eat distressed me, or did me little good. After eating I would have a faint or tired, all-gone feeling, as though I had not eaten anything. My trouble was aggravated by my business, painting. Last spring I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, which did me an immense amount of good. It gave me an appetite, and my food relished and satisfied the craving I had previously experienced." GEORGE A. PAGE, Watertown, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

SEE GEORGE SNYDER

Before you buy your

BOOTS AND SHOES

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder—Highest of all in leavening strength.—*U. S. Government Report, Aug. 7, 1889*

TRAVELLER'S REGISTER.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY.

North.	South.
No. 4 8 25 a. m	No. 1 5 20 a.m
No. 6 1 13 p. m	No. 5 1 20 p.m
No. 8 7 55 p. m	No 7 6 40 p.m
Local 7 10 a. m	Local 4 08 p.m

In effect June 9th at noon.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO.

In effect June 15, 1890.

GOING EAST

No. 6	Daily	2 50 a m
No. 10	Daily except Sunday	7 45 a. m
No. 4	Daily	1 00 p. m
No. 20	Daily except Sunday	9 35 p. m

GOING WEST

No 1	Daily except Sunday	3 25 a.m
No. 11	Daily except Sunday	10 06 "
No. 9	Daily	11 01 a. m
No. 3	Daily	5 48 p.m
Local		6 15 a. m

Pullman dining cars are run on trains No. and 9.

For time tables, rates of fare, baggage checks, through tickets, or any further information regarding the running of trains, apply to John A Shoemaker, agent, Massillon, O.

CLEVELAND, AKRON & COLUMBUS.

Mount Vernon and Pan Handle Route at Orrville

NORTH.	SOUTH.
No. 35 Express..10:10 p m	No. 2 Express..10.36 a m
No. 27 Express...4:20 a m	No. 38 Express 8:34 p.m
No. 3 Express...8;10 p.m	No 28 Express..10:32 p m

Trains 27 and 28 run daily all other trains daily except Sunday.

Trains 2 and 3 have through day coaches and 27 and 28 through Pullman sleepers between Cleveland and Cincinnati.

Trains 2 and 3 make connections with P., Ft. W. & C. trains to and from all points east and west via Orrville.

The C. L. & W. schedule is omitted.

Cook's Cotton Root COMPOUND

Composed of Cotton Root, Tansy and Pennyroyal—a recent discovery by an old physician. *Is successfully used monthly*—Safe, Effectual. Price $1, by mail, sealed. Ladies, ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound and take no substitute, or inclose 2 stamps for sealed particulars. Address POND LILY COMPANY, No. 3 Fisher Block, 131 Woodward ave., Detroit, Mich.

Sold in Massillon by Z. T. Baltzly, Druggist.

Bucher's Opera House

ONE WEEK

Commencing

Monday, Jan. 12th.

The Rutledge Dramatic Co.,

In a Repertoire of

New :-: Plays.

EVERYTHING NEW

A Handsome Bed-Room Set

Now on exhibition at Williman & Higard's Furniture Store.

Given Away Saturday Evening

ADMISSION:

10,20 and 30cts

Reserved seats on sale at the Independent Company's Store.

For Bargains in Carriages & Wagons See P. H. Young

CITY LIVERY!

P. GRIBBLE, Proprietor

First-Class in all its Appointments

Commercial Trade Solicited. Prompt Delivery.

Telephone 77.

A Fine Assortment of Buggies, all Styles at Young's

Remember Sippo Valley Flour Retails at $1.25 per ¼ bbl Sack.

FARMERS IN POLITICS.

POWER AND INFLUENCE OF THE NEW PARTY JUST ORGANIZED.

They Will Hold the Balance of Power. Their Attitude and Sentiment—Protectionists Have No Need to Fear—Free-Trade Not Wanted.

It may now be seen more clearly than ever before that the doctrine of Protection is to be judged, and its acceptance as the economic policy of the United States is to be determined by the vote of the American farmer. The farmers now constitute the tribunal before which the issue is to be tried, and by their decision the legislation of the country is to be guided. Before that tribunal the friends of Protection must make their case. Should that decision be favorable, "New England dictation" will no longer be responsible for or bear the odium of the continuance of Protection.

The attitude and tendency of agricultural sentiment on the question are therefore of the first importance. All those who may be interested in the destiny of the country as effected by its economic policy are eagerly watching the signs of the times, as they may find expression, with more or less of authority, in the utterances of the agricultural press, or of public bodies composed of farmers or assumed to represent their opinions.

The controlling element of political power which has been made manifest in the recent elections now rests in the organization of our farm population. Those faculties for self education furnished by the press and permitted by recent improvements in methods of receiving and circulating the news of the world have at last made all men equal. The most obscure farmer in the remotest corner of the land is now in close contact with political and industrial conditions everywhere. His sympathies are aroused and his intelligence quickened, as he reads from day to day the records of the current life of the world. It is no longer the manufacturer who converts the raw material into forms for practical use, or the merchant who gathers and distributes them to the consumer, who monopolizes the knowledge of markets or of the wants of men and the means of supplying them. The more numerous class, the men who produce the raw material, who form the broad base on which the industrial and commercial superstructure rests, now share that knowledge equally with all other classes, and are coming to assert the power and exert the influence to which their larger numbers justly entitle them.

The friends of Protection need find no discouragement in this great revolution. On the contrary, it is for their advantage. While it removes an element of weakness which has hitherto embarrassed them, it has added an element of strength, which, if wisely utilized, will advance their cause and insure its permanent success.

It has been unfortunate in the past that the active support of Protection came from manufacturers. It gave to demagogues the opportunity to charge that the tariff was exclusively for their benefit. The presence of prominent manufacturers at Washington, pending the agitation of tariff measures, seemed to warrant the charge. It was not perceived or appreciated that they alone were competent by their knowledge of industrial conditions to make known the facts which determine the protection required to maintain our industries against the aggressions of foreign competition. A leading agricultural paper gives utterance to this erroneous impression, when it says, "this election may be considered a protest against New England dictation." But it is careful to add, "nor will it be safe to consider these gains as a triumph for the doctrine of Free-trade."

What Protection Has Done for Carpets.

In 1872 tapestry carpets sold for about $1.40 a yard, and we made here only 1,500,000 yards. In 1880 the domestic production had risen to nearly 17,000,000 yards, and the price had declined to 90 cents. This year, with a still larger home production, the price went below 70 cents. In 1872 extra super ingrains sold for $1.20, and this year they sold as low as 45 cents. This industry, thus developed by the fostering care of the law, probably pays $10,000,000 in wages to Americans, consumes 90,000,000 pounds of wool, employs nearly 50,000 persons, and has worked steadily toward lower prices for the consumer.

The man who complains that prices should make a small advance now should compare the advanced price with that demanded ten years ago. He will find that the former is lower, and he may be assured that the tendency will soon again be downward. The benefits of the new duties will not appear in a week or a month; but they will appear, sooner or later, and the guarantee of this fact is found in the results worked out by the protection given to carpets in years past—results which every Free-trader, thirty years ago, would have declared to be impossible of achievement.

A very substantial improvement in the market prices of the leading farm products during the year is noticed. The price of wheat advanced from 81 cents in October, 1889, to $1.00¼ in October, 1890; corn from 31 cents to 50½ cents, oats from 19½ cents to 43 cents, and barley from 63 cents to 78 cents. Meats showed a substantial but not so large an increase. The export trade in live animals and fowls showed a very large increase; the total value of such exports for the year ending June 30, 1890, was $33,000,000, and the increase over the preceding year was over $15,000,000. Nearly 200,000 more cattle and over 45,000 more hogs were exported than in the preceding year. The export trade in beef and pork products and in dairy products was very largely increased, the increase in the article of butter alone being from 15,504,978 pounds to 29,748,042 pounds, and the total increase in the value of meat and dairy products exported being $34,000,000.—President's Message.

IF THE TARIFF IS A TAX,

Why Have All These Things Been Reduced in Price?

If the Democratic theory that the "tariff is a tax" is correct, why is not the price of goods upon which duties are levied increased in value to the full extent of the tariff?

If the tariff is a tax, why is it that plate glass, with a duty of about 58 per cent., can be bought for nearly one-third less now than in 1860?

If the tariff is a tax, why is it that salt is selling at 75 cents a barrel at the works, with a duty of 24 cents per 100, when in 1860 it cost $2 per barrel and no duty?

If the tariff is a tax, why are steel rails selling at from $28.50 to $32 per ton, with a tariff duty of $17 per ton, when they cost from $140 to $160 per ton before the duty was levied?

If the tariff is a tax, why is it that more pottery can be bought now for $2.50, with a duty of 55 per cent., than could formerly be bought with $4?

If the tariff is a tax, why is it that nails and pig iron are nearly one-half cheaper now than before a tariff was levied upon them?

If the tariff is a tax, why is it that saws, which were not made in this country before a duty was imposed, are now cheaper than they are in Europe? A million dollars' worth is exported to Europe annually.

If the tariff is a tax, why has spool cotton thread been reduced in price from 85 cents a dozen before the duty was added to 55 cents under a duty of 15 cents?

If the tariff is a tax, why are cotton prints of American manufacture selling at 5 cents a yard, when the tariff on those of English is 5 cents? If the tariff is a tax, should not 10 cents a yard be charged for American calicoes instead of 5 cents? Prior to the war, in the good old Democratic days—and in the period of low tariff or no tariff—this same calico retailed at 10 and 12 cents.—Marion (Ia.) Register.

The Recent Election a Snap Judgment.

Says Professor Robert Ellis Thompson, commenting on the result of the recent election in The Irish World:

Thanks to the wisdom of the founders of the republic, snap judgments are of no constitutional validity for the settlement of great questions of public policy. They seem to have said: "The best of nations and of republics can be made of but fallible men. They may be deluded by demagogism into voting today against what some time hence they may discover to be their truest interest. Let us shut the door on political victories of that kind by providing that the elections of no year shall avail to effect a shift of fundamental policy. Let us provide a senate which shall be elected only one-third every two years, and a president armed with a veto power which he shall exercise without restriction for the whole four years of his term of office. Thus there shall always be an appeal 'from Philip drunk to Philip sober'—from the people excited by demagogic argument to the same people after time for reflection and enlightenment has been had."

And the people adopted these safeguards against their own haste deliberately. Sir Henry Sumner Maine, in his book on features of the American constitution, as showing the power of the people to lay restraints on themselves, wishes England had something like them instead of the omnipotence of the house of commons. There certainly never was a situation in which the American people had more reason for thankfulness for this security against snap judgments than the present, or to rejoice that the senate and the president's veto stand in the way of the ruin the majority just elected to the house might otherwise have wrought.

If This Is Not Free-Trade, What Is It?

The second session of the Fifty-first congress had hardly been called together before a resolution was offered demanding almost absolute Free-trade. The resolution instructs the committee on ways and means to report bills to repeal any and all increases in the rates of tariff duties occasioned by that enactment, and to place upon the free list wool, lumber, salt, coal, ores of all kinds, dye stuffs, tin plates, agricultural and farming machinery, binding twine and the materials out of which it is manufactured, bagging, cotton ties and such other articles of raw material as the committee may deem of like importance to manufacturers or the people, such bills to provide carefully for carrying the reductions caused by putting such articles on the free list into and through the various manufactures into which such materials may enter, to the end that the ultimate consumers, and not the manufacturers alone, may get the benefit of such reductions. The resolutions further instruct the committee to report a bill to provide for raising all additional revenue that may be necessary for the requirements of the treasury by a graduated tax upon the incomes of all persons, corporations, trusts and associations in excess of $5,000.

The indications thus far given are very hopeful of early and favorable action by the countries from which we receive our large imports of coffee and sugar, and it is confidently believed that if steam communication with these countries can be properly improved and enlarged the next year will show a most gratifying increase in our exports of breadstuffs and provisions, as well as of some important lines of manufactured goods. In many of the products of wood and iron, and in meats and breadstuffs, we have advantages that only need better facilities of intercourse and transportation to secure for them large foreign markets.—President's Message.

For many years prior to 1888 the merchandise balances of foreign trade had been largely in our favor, but during that year and the year following they turned against us. It is very gratifying to know that the last fiscal year again shows a balance in our favor of over $68,000,000.—President's Message.

OUTSHINING THE STARS.

THE BRIGHT AND WELL BORN BEAUTIES OF THE AUSTRIAN CAPITAL.

Ernest Freyburger's Estimate of the Aristocratic Dames and Maidens Who Adorn the Viennese Court—Philippine Welser's Romantic History.

[Copyright by Americaa Press Association.]

PHILIPPINE WELSER.

In the Nibelungenlied, the old German national epos, the author says of Krimhilt, Siegfried's wife, that, as the bright moon goes before the stars, thus Krimhilt went on before the other women. Unfortunately no portraits have come down from that early period, and we must rely upon the legend for the fitness of the poetical comparison; but a man of these days would be ungallant did he not fervently believe that the sky of beauty, including the Austrian section, is filled with moons even more numerous than the stars of the firmament.

Austria, which combines so many different races and elements in one great empire, has always been renowned for lovely daughters, and many of them have been celebrated by the poets. Among the brightest figures of "olden time" one may be cited whose romantic history and personal qualities rendered her name not less popular than did her beauty.

Philippine Welser was the daughter of an Augsburg patrician, a niece of that well

ARCHDUCHESS STEPHANIE.

known banker of Charles V, Bartholomæus Welser, who claimed descent from the Byzantine general Belisarius, and who was created a prince of the empire and a privy councilor of the emperor. The Welsers possessed great riches, and Bartholomæus lent large sums to the emperor, for repayment of which he was granted in 1527 the newly discovered province of Venezuela. It is only just to add that he had first to conquer the country and lost by the grant about 3,000,000 florins.

Philippine Welser was born in 1530. She had received an excellent education by her clever mother—a Baroness von Zinnenburg—and was exceedingly handsome. Taller than the average woman, she had an admirably proportioned figure and finely molded features. Her hair was like gold, and her deep blue eyes were swept by long lashes. Her skin showed such an exquisite delicacy "that one could see the red wine of Tyrol running through her beautiful white throat," as remarks a singer of that time. At a great festival at

PRINCESS LUISE VON COBURG.

Augsburg in 1541 she was seen by the Archduke Ferdinand—the second son of the subsequent emperor, Ferdinand I—who fell in love with her. The archduke was not only one of the most brilliant representatives of chivalry, but also excelled in education of heart and mind. It is therefore not astonishing that Philippine returned the affection of this fiery youth. They were married three years later without the knowledge of the bridegroom's father or of his uncle, Charles V.

Ferdinand was then governor of Bohemia, with his residence at Prague. In order to have his wife near him he purchased within three miles of that town the castle of Burglitz, where the young couple found a charming nest to hide their love and their happiness from the world. When at last the archduke's father knew of the union he grew very angry, and for a long time his son did not venture to appear before him. Even in other countries the "mesalliance" made a great noise. It was only after eight years that the father was reconciled. Philippine in disguise handed him a petition, and by her deportment on the occasion, as well as by her beauty, appeased his anger. He forgave his son, declared his children legitimate and raised their mother to be Marchioness of Burgau. After the emperor's death Ferdinand, who had inherited Tyrol, made his home at the castle of Ambras, near Innsbruck, where the couple lived in perfect harmony till 1580, when Philippine, the idol of all who approached her, the benefactress of Tyrol, died—murdered in the bath, as the legend says; in reality from a lingering sickness.

In the present Austrian society one of the most interesting figures in many regards is undoubtedly the Archduchess Stephanie, the widow of that unfortunate prince who died by suicide at the beginning of 1889. Although Belgian by birth—her father is the reigning King Leopold II—she has a good deal of the Hapsburg blood running through her veins, Queen Marie Henriette, her mother, being a daughter of the late Archduke Joseph, palatine of Hungaria. Her union with the heir of the Austrian crown was enthusiastically applauded by the populace. She was a sweet girl of 17, with blonde hair and blue eyes, when she married Rudolph in 1881, and the first years of the marriage were happy ones. She is thoroughly educated and is gifted with an enthusiasm for scientific pursuits.

Quite different in character is her elder sister Luise, who is married to Prince Philippe of Coburg, the elder brother of Ferdinand of Bulgaria. Princess Luise of Coburg, whom the picture displays in a charming costume "a la paysanne," is a slender, graceful woman, with eyes and hair like Stephanie's, but her beauty is

ARCHDUCHESS MARIA DOROTHEA.

more imposing. Her spirit and gayety make her hospitable palace the most distinguished and favorite rendezvous of high society.

Archduchess Maria Dorothea, their cousin—her father is a brother of Queen Marie Henriette—must not be forgotten when the beauties of the imperial family of Austria are mentioned. She is above medium height, with dark hair and eyes and a fresh complexion. The absence of characteristic features in her face makes it very difficult for a superficial observer to judge her personality. Nevertheless she is noted for her kindness of heart and her perfection in piano playing. She lately married the prince of Turn and Taxis, a nephew of the empress.

The youngest of these beauties is the Archduchess Margarethe Sophie. The artist shows her in the costume of the princess-abbess of the "Damenstift" of Prague. This is a convent where only noble ladies can take the veil, and the superior of which

ARCHDUCHESS MARGARETHE SOPHIE.

must always be an archduchess. Although scarcely 20 years old, Margarethe Sophie has been invested with that dignity and has renounced marriage—not forever, like a nun, since the emperor may authorize her to leave the convent, as he did in the case of Christine, the actual queen of Spain, who was one of her predecessors.

Not so high born as the ladies previously mentioned, but as eagerly sought in court circles, is the gracious daughter of the Austrian minister, Count Taaffe. She was a "lieb's Madel, die liebste von Allen"—a lovely girl, the loveliest of all—as a high Austrian officer who lives in America says. Now she is married to Count Coudenhove, a well known Viennese sportsman, who claims to be one of the handsomest men of the big city on the blue Danube. Countess Mary Coudenhove is rather small, but admirably proportioned. Her hair has the tint known as "blonde cendree," and brilliant dark eyes flash beneath her well de-

COUNTESS MARY TAAFFE COUDENHOVE.

fined brows. She and her husband belong to a gay coterie of young married people among the Viennese "haute volee," who are seen at all the most fashionable entertainments. ERNEST FREYBURGER.

YOUNG FOLKS' COLUMN.

INSTRUCTIVE AND ENTERTAINING READING FOR GIRLS AND BOYS.

The City of Turin as It Was and as It Is—A Brief Account of Its More Important Buildings, Cathedrals and Its Chief Manufactories.

Turin, formerly a fortified city, and the capital of Piedmont, in northern Italy, is situated on the river Po. At the beginning of this century the French destroyed and leveled its ramparts, converting them into public promenades, while of late years the moats and fortifications have also been demolished to make way for new streets, with the effect that Turin is now one of the handsomest cities of Europe, four miles in circumference, and with a population of over 200,000. Turin has many handsome squares, one of the finest of which is the Piazza Vittorio Emanuele, quite remarkable for its size, regularity of architecture, and beauty of situation. Leading out from this piazza is a fine five arched bridge across the Po, the building of which was begun by Napoleon I and completed by the kings of Sardinia.

THE CITY OF TURIN.

Among the numerous churches of Turin the principal are the Cathedral of San Giovanni, dating from the Seventh century, also the church of San Fillippo, one of the most beautiful in Turin. The cathedral at one time was very rich in plate, jewelry and other votive offerings, but these were seized by Napoleon and sold, the proceeds being used to defray the expenses of building the bridge. Besides the numerous churches there are in Turin many fine palaces and public buildings, a Waldensian church, a large university, an extensive library and museums.

The chief manufactures of Turin consist of woolen and silk fabrics, pottery, glass, fine porcelain, leather, arms and liqueurs.

Turin has been greatly extended of late years, and, owing to its liberal institutions, has been made the refuge of the oppressed all over Italy. The first parliament of the new kingdom of Italy was held here in 1861.

A Week of Work.

Emily Poulsson tells in Kindergarten how to do it:

On Monday we will wash our clothes,
And hang them up to dry.
On Tuesday we will iron them,
And mend each hole we spy.

On Wednesday we will make our bread,
And sometimes, too, a cake.
On Thursday we'll receive our friends,
And time for reading take.

On Friday we will sweep and dust
As nicely as we can.
On Saturday, for Sunday's rest,
We'll cook and work and plan.

On Sunday we will learn at church
How to be good; and then
On Monday cheerfully begin
Our week of work again.

A Funny Problem.

A writer in The Examiner tells the following story: It was a warm, sleepy afternoon, and the scholars in Miss Plummer's school looked and acted as if they wished 4 o'clock would come quickly.

The class in mental arithmetic were lazily droning through their lesson when Deacon Day popped his cheery face in at the door. All the children loved him, and were glad when he came to visit the school.

Perhaps he saw they needed something to wake them up, so when the class was through with the lesson he gave them this problem:

"If eighteen cows were going through a narrow gate where only one could pass at a time, which cow could look back and say, 'There are eleven pairs of horns behind me.'"

The class thought busily for a minute, then up came Tommy Tuft's hand.

"Which one, Tommy?" asked the deacon.

"The seventh."

"No."

Another minute of study, then Celia Brown put up her hand.

"What do you think, Celia?"

"I think it might be the eighth, for when the cow turned her head to look back her own horns would be behind her, wouldn't they?"

"No, it isn't the eighth," the deacon said.

About the same time little Johnny Hartshorn on the front seat began to snicker.

"What are you laughing at, Johnny?" asked Miss Plummer.

"Cows—can't—talk!" giggled Johnny.

Deacon Day laughed too, then.

"Johnny has answered it," he said. "None of the cows could do it of course."

Then all the scholars laughed, and woke up for the rest of the day, and Deacon Day bowed himself out.

Little Bo-peep.

There was a little shepherdess, Bo-peep,
A rustic maiden, with a little crook,
Blue gown, and white straw hat, and she did look
Fresh as the dawn, and Bo-peep loved her sheep.
Nevertheless one day she fell asleep,
Hidden away from sight in a green nook,

LITTLE BO-PEEP HAS LOST HER SHEEP.

Her hat thrown off, but in her hand her hook.
She woke, looked round, and then began to weep;
Her lambs were gone! She strained her eyes to get
A glimpse of their retreating tails, and then
She ran and shouted. Not one did appear.
Sit down, dear little girl, and never fret,
Leave them alone, and they ll come back again,
Bringing their tails behind them, never fear.
—St. Nicholas.

The Mouse Trap.

Four little mice, a little trap,
Some toasted cheese—snap!
Snap! snap! snap!
That little trap has caught in a trice
Those four little hungry, tempted mice.
—Little Men and Women.

FACTS ABOUT THE SIOUX.

Their Political Divisions and Their Preparations for Battle.

Reports from the scene of the present Indian troubles in the northwest cannot but be somewhat misleading to the general reader because of the interchange of names made by the correspondents. For example, one dispatch may state that the Sioux have assumed a more threatening attitude; that the Uncpapas are not to be relied upon; that the Brules have intrenched themselves in the Bad Lands, and that the Ogallalas are evincing dangerous restive-

RED SHIRT IN WAR COSTUME.

ness. The newspaper student not specially informed on the subject might reasonably draw the erroneous conclusion that several Indian nations have joined forces to make a last stand against the whites. Therefore, a few facts here presented may prove of value in avoiding future mistakes of the kind indicated.

The Sioux, as we term them, are in their own language called Dakotas. The eastern bands, who were settled along the upper Mississippi and in the Lake Superior region, could not pronounce the letter "d," but substituted for it the letter "l." Therefore they became known as "Lahkotas." In the days of its power the nation had several tribal or political divisions. These joined forces for law making or concerted action against outside enemies under the title of "Oceti Sakowin," or the "Seven Council Fires." One of these seven great states bore the name of "Titonwan," or the "Village of the Prairie." It is to the Titonwan, now the only formidable remnant of the Dakotas, that the tribes belong that figure so frequently in the dispatches. The Ogallalas, the Uncpapas, the Brules, the Blackfeet—all these and several others are branches of the Titonwan.

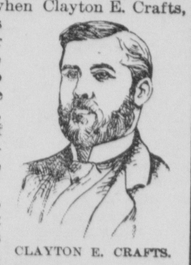
The braves of this "village" have their own methods of making war, as well as a distinct political existence. Of course if surprised they fight without any fantastic preliminaries, but when there is time for the latter they receive elaborate attention. The evening before their day of battle the bucks devote to plaiting their long hair and decorating it with eagle or hawk feathers. Then they apply paints of different colors to their faces until they assume the aspect of veritable demons. The ponies, which are generally light colored, are polka dotted with red ochre.

The daylight signal for the onset, which is generally preceded by an all night pandemonium of "tom-tom-ing" and "hi-hi-ing," sees the band start out destitute of everything save weapons, moccasins, clouts and plumed headgear. A few, the chiefs and "bravest of the brave," wear war bonnets, gorgeous affairs of tanned skin, beadwork and eagle feathers that stretch back like comets' tails from the heads of the swift riding owners. But when the initial strategy and defiance have been succeeded by close combat these beautiful though cumbersome things are cast aside, for in a life and death struggle the warrior needs absolute freedom of movement. How a war bonnet looks is well shown in the accompanying illustration, reproduced from a frontier photograph of Red Shirt, one of the most gallant and sagacious leaders of the Dakotas.

Another point of interest has to do with the custom of scalping. The principal reason why the Sioux warrior "lifts hair" is because he believes that by securing the scalp he becomes endowed with the talents and courage of his dead enemy.

The Speaker of the Illinois House.

The lower house of the Illinois legislature is pretty evenly divided on political questions, and when Clayton E. Crafts, a Democrat, was elected speaker the other day, he was forced to abandon the usual custom, and, instead of voting for his opponent, to vote for himself.



CLAYTON E. CRAFTS.

Mr. Crafts is a resident of Cook county, and is now serving his fifth consecutive term in the legislature as a representative of the Seventh district. He is a lawyer by profession and has his offices in Chicago. His home is at the suburban town of Austin. He is a native of Ohio, having been born at Auburn, that state, July 8, 1848.

Some New Inventions.

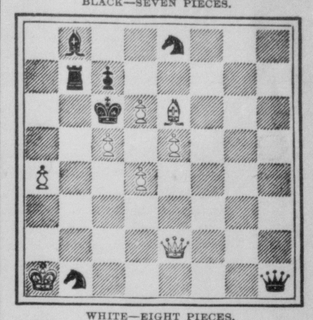
Among recent inventions are a centrifugal machine for making sugar, a combination blacking brush and box, an anti-contagion ear piece for the phonograph, a veterinary operating table on which the wildest horse is powerless, and an electric motor for use in plowing.

CHESS AND CHECKERS.

Address all communications for these departments to John T. Denvir, 621 W. 15th Street, Chicago, Ill.

PROBLEM NO. 1. BY ADOLF ANDERSSEN

BLACK—SEVEN PIECES.



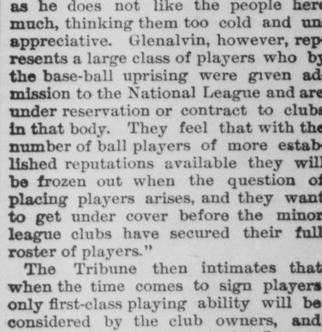
WHITE—EIGHT PIECES.

White to play and mate in three moves.

GAME 373.—"SECOND DOUBLE CORNER."

Played in London between Mr. Robert Martins and Mr. James Hill.

Black—Mr. Martins.			White—Mr. Hill.		
11..15	18..14(a	12..16	32..27	6..9	
24..19	9..18	26..23	7..11	25..22	
15..24	23..14	4..8	25..21	1..6	
28..19	10..17	31..27	2..7	b)21..17	
5..11	21..14	8..12	29..25	9..13	
22..18	16..23	27..24	11..16	c)30..25	
11..16	27..18	16..20	24..19	Position	



Black to play and win.

7..11(d	12..19	32..27	20..24	26..23
19..15	8..4	6..2	14..10	2..9
5..9(e	19..23	27..24	19..23	23..7
15..8	14..10	17..14	18..15(f	2..11
16..19	23..32	24..19	23..26	Black
23..16	10..6	2..6	22..18	wins

NOTES BY MR. HILL.

(a) This Dyke-like variation has much in it to commend, for it prevents that treacherous 9-13 move by which Mr. Barker came to grief in the thirteenth game of the recent match, besides several other strong lines Black may form if this cut-up is not taken. I have often thought it would be interesting to learn what were Anderssen's comments (after the game) when the "Herd Laddie" first sprung this original opening upon him. He certainly thought highly of it or he would not have dubbed the game "The Invincible," which was the name he applied to it in his "First Edition."

(b) A seeking after originality got me into trouble here. 30-26, 7-11*, 19-15, 16-19, 23-7, 3-19, 27-23, 19-24, 14-10, 3-15, 18-11, etc., as I drew with Wyllie in 1884.

(c) Weak; 30-26 will perhaps draw, for White can retain the move until his cramped position is relieved, and obtains rather the better ending.

(d) Worthy of a diagram. Black to move and win.

(e) After the game Mr. Martins informed me he had previously won this position from an able Scotch player.

(f) Here I had intended playing 18-14, 9-18, 22-15; but at the last moment I saw 13-17 threatening to annihilate me.

SOME STRAIGHT TIPS.

Loyalty and Such Matter to Cut No Figure with the Magnates.

The attempt of Wilmot and Glenalvin to secure their releases from the Chicago club leads the Chicago Tribune to moralize on the supposed state of insecurity that exists among players at present. It says: "The attempt of Wilmot and Glenalvin to secure their releases from the local club, shows what a feeling of insecurity exists among the players at present. Wilmot's reasons were mere personal ones, as he does not like the people here much, thinking them too cold and unappreciative. Glenalvin, however, represents a large class of players who by the base-ball uprising were given admission to the National League and are under reservation or contract to clubs in that body. They feel that with the number of ball players of more established reputations available they will be frozen out when the question of placing players arises, and they want to get under cover before the minor league clubs have secured their full roster of players."

The Tribune then intimates that when the time comes to sign players only first-class playing ability will be considered by the club owners, and good conduct, loyalty to the League and such other trifles will cut no figure with the bosses. This is to be gleaned from the following:

"While many are no doubt needlessly worrying themselves, others have good reason to feel that they must make room for others. Despite the fact that a number of new men were introduced by the war, few really first-class ones were developed, and places will be made for most of the deserting players. There are some, of course, who, having outlived their usefulness, will be retired, but most of the old faces seen on the diamonds at National League parks in 1889 will be found there again in 1891. There are, after all, but few first-class ball-players in this country.

"Take for instance the Chicago National League Club of last year. It did not embrace a single player that could be called a first-class man in every department of the game. Hutchison, a wonderful pitcher, is a poor base-runner and batter; Kittridge, a first-class catcher, can neither bat nor run, and so the story goes through the entire team. Wilmot came nearer to filling all the requirements of his position than any of the others, and he had an off year in batting. There are some men who possess the needed qualifications, and these men will always be in demand. Glasscock, Ewing, Duffy and probably half a dozen others can be included in the class of men who have mastered all the departments of the game, but not many more. Even King Kelly, with his great reputation, has but two of the needed qualities—batting and base-running. Men like Glenalvin, who, while fair players, are not even in the second class, will probably be dropped, as there are three leagues to be merged into two, and as retrenchment is to be the order along the line there will not be as many players carried next year as formerly. The League contract allows a club to release players with ten days' notice."

HER SONGS ENDED.

Death's Baton Signaled Emma Abbott's Voice to Silence.

A NOBLE WOMAN AND AN ARTIST.

Unfamiliar Points in the Career of one of America's Greatest Singers — Her Motto Was "Conquer or Die," and She Lived Up to It.

"Conquer or die."

Written in the irregular, somewhat masculine hand of Emma Abbott, this motto appears on a photograph given by her to a friend. It is not more plainly written on the photograph than it was on her life.

EMMA ABBOTT.

From the day when, a little girl, she decided that she had too few opportunities for advancement in the little western town where the first ten or twelve years of her life were passed, and started—with her shoes in her hand to save them from wear—to make her way to the east and fortune, to the night a few weeks ago when, contrary to the doctor's peremptory orders, she sang her part with a flush of high fever on her cheek rather than disappoint an audience, she lived up to her motto as few of us live up to ours.

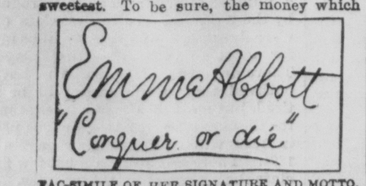
At first she conquered, at last she died.

About her death fate wove a web of coincident romance. When she stepped from a railroad train at Garden City, Kan., Jan. 6, 1889, a telegram was handed to her announcing the death of her husband, Eugene Wetherell, at Denver. Jan. 6, 1891, just two years later, telegrams were sent to the four quarters of the world from Salt Lake City, Utah, and they told that the beautiful singer herself had passed away. These bits of yellow paper marked the end of a career full of unusual events, great ambitions long unfulfilled, but at last realized beyond her brightest dreams, many heartaches, many joys.

She was born in Chicago in 1851. Her father was a musician of some local note, but very poor. Not long after her birth he removed to Peoria, Ills., and that was Emma's home until she adopted her brave motto and set out alone and penniless to win the world or perish. Before she took this remarkable step her father, who gave music lessons and played at an occasional concert, had taught her how to play the guitar, and had given her voice such small cultivation as he was capable of. When her ninth birthday came it found her sturdily pushing at the wheel of family fortune by assisting at her father's concerts. Not long afterward began her journey to New York.

Once there the purity and strength of her voice and her girlish beauty soon gained for her a tiny reputation in the cheap musical circles into which she obtained access through letters written by her father. By great good fortune the attention of Clara Louise Kellogg was attracted to her. To the kindness of the latter great singer and good woman Emma Abbott doubtless owed much of her success in life, and it was a kindness which she never forgot. Miss Kellogg was the means of obtaining for her a position in the choir of a large Brooklyn church. After that end was attained no one's friendship was needed. The glorious voice was enough. By and by the congregation of the church, realizing the great possibilities of their beautiful soprano, decided to send her to Paris, where her voice could receive attention from masters worthy of the task. Ten thousand dollars was set aside for this purpose, and Eugene I. Wetherell, a young member of the congregation, was made custodian of the fund.

The church's protege progressed finely under the tutelage of the French masters. Patti, whose boudoir the young singer invaded in her determination to do everything to win success, snatched a handful of jewels from her own ears and throat and pressed them on the delighted girl after hearing her sing. Not satisfied with this, Patti gave her letters to Mapleson and Gye, the great musical managers, which assured her a hearing she would otherwise have secured with great difficulty. In this way was the first part of her student life in Paris passed. Fortune smiled her sweetest. To be sure, the money which



FAC-SIMILE OF HER SIGNATURE AND MOTTO.

the generous Brooklyn people had furnished her was nearly gone, but her prospects were brilliant. All these hopes were dashed to earth one morning when she discovered that not only was her money gone, but her voice also had departed.

Young Wetherell was her friend as well as the administrator of the Brooklyn fund, but he was in America. Miss Abbott immediately cabled to him to come to her at once. While Wetherell was on the sea she appealed to the Baroness Rothschild, and, although the baroness had never seen her before, secured $1,000 to be expended in efforts to regain her voice. When Wetherell arrived in Paris he and his young charge were quietly married, and the work of restoring the lost voice was begun with such earnestness that in a few months it had returned with added vigor. Not long afterward Miss Abbott sang "The Daughter of the Regiment" in London, and with this first professional engagement began a career of continuous and bewildering success.

Her talent was transcendant, but not more so than her virtue. As a woman she was as great as she was as a singer. Hers was a large nature, full of love for humanity. The majority of her good works will never be known.

One of her most noticeable characteristics was pluck, mental and physical. During her student life in Paris the two events of which I have spoken—her interview with Patti and her appeal to Baroness Rothschild—were examples of it. Even her pride—and she was very proud—counted as nothing if it stood, ever so little, in the way of her success.

She once saved a little girl from drowning, at Galveston, Tex., at the infinite risk of her own life. In a Nashville, Tenn., church one Sunday in October, 1887, the pastor used some very strong denunciatory language against theatres and theatregoers. Miss Abbott was present, and was very much agitated during the clergyman's remarks. After he had finished she rose, and pale and trembling announced her name. Then, amid the most intense excitement, she made a short speech in which she said that she had been on the stage for seventeen years, and had always tried to do her duty before God. She would defy anybody to say a word against her good name or against those of many other members of the profession whom she mentioned.

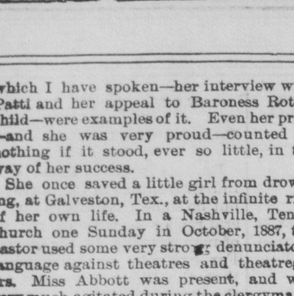
This created an immense sensation. When she went to Chattanooga a few days later her performance was interrupted by the presentation of a magnificent solid silver yacht, in the name of some of Chattanooga's best citizens, as a testimonial of their appreciation of her defense of her profession in the Nashville church.

It is said that Miss Abbott left a fortune of about $3,000,000. This is probably too high a figure, but she was a rich woman. Her husband left to her his entire estate of nearly a million, and she accumulated a large fortune of her own besides.

By the death of Emma Abbott the stage loses one of its most admirable characters, and the theatre going public a maker of music whose place will long remain unfilled.

A Plucky Runner.

"Fred" Sugden, whose portrait appears below, bids fair to take his place among the leading long distance runners of America. He was born at Manchester, England, March 4, 1867, is 5 ft. 6¾ in. high, and weighs 138 pounds. He joined the Ashton-under-Lyne harriers in 1884, and was still a member of that famous team when he left England for America in 1889. His best



J. F. SUGDEN.

performance in England was when he ran ten miles on the Manchester race course in 57m. 35⅕s., Oct. 17, 1888.

He made his debut on an American track at Racine, Wis., April 26, 1890, in a one mile handicap, winning easily. At Milwaukee, Wis., June 1, he won a 120 yards handicap, and coming out again ten minutes later he finished a close second to Saam, a well known Cream City "ped." Both men have tried conclusions several times since then at various distances, Sugden winning on every occasion.

Bicyclist Walter J. Bray.

Walter J. Bray, of the Lincoln Cycling club of Chicago, holds his club's safety championship, and during 1890 made all the eastern and western cracks ride their hardest at the big bicycle meets. At the Chicago tournament, Sept. 19 and 20, he secured

WALTER J. BRAY.

one first and one second prize against some of the best riders in the country. At the Parkside track, paced by Van Sicklin, Lumsden, Winship and Thorne, he reduced the five mile safety record (solid tire) from 16m. 4s. to 15m. 2 2-5s.

He has also covered the thirty-eight miles of rough country roads between Chicago and Elgin in 3h. 15m. Bray is 22 years old and weighs 160 pounds.

Frank P. Slavin.

Frank P. Slavin claims to be anxious for a fight with John L. Sullivan. He is quoted as saying that he will fight Sullivan on any terms, and bet $5,000 that he knocks him out in six rounds. Charley Mitchell is also said to desire a mill with Sullivan for $12,000 a side in a twelve foot ring. In such a ring there would be no danger of another walking match like the Bruges affair.

The Pacer Dallas.

The chestnut gelding Dallas is a campaigner of four seasons, the first two of which were of little importance. In 1887 he was defeated in two races, the only ones he entered. The following year he captured a pacing record of 2:34½. In 1889 he reduced this to 2:22¼. But 1890 was his banner year. At Philadelphia he established a record for himself of 2:17¼, which he reduced to 2:16¾ at Pittsburg. At Cleveland Cricket defeated Dallas, but the latter won the second heat in 2:11¾. He afterward defeated Cricket at Buffalo. He

DALLAS, 2:11¾.

was a winner at many other meetings, but succumbed to the great Hal Pointer at the closing meeting of the grand circuit at Philadelphia, where he won second money and the third heat in 2:19¼. Dallas is by Almont Boy—Rowena, and his future seems most promising.

THEY WANT WARD.

He Is the Subject of Rivalry Among the Clubs.

HIS FALLING OUT WITH EWING.

It All Comes, W. I. Harris Says, from "Buck's" Apathy When Under Ward. Beginning to Make Up the Teams—A Great Struggle in '91.

John M. Ward just at present seems to be very much in demand. Nearly every club in the League and several in the American association appear to be anxious to secure his services for the playing season of 1891. The foremost bidders for his ability and personal popularity are the Boston, Brooklyn and Athletic clubs. The Athletics will have no show unless the National league clubs waive claim to Ward's services, which is not likely to happen. There has been in certain quarters, and indeed it has been the opinion of Ward himself, that the National league would give him a rough deal in consequence of his efforts in forming the now defunct Players' league.

Judging by the competition for him now, there does not seem to be any foundation for such fears. Even if the League capitalists were inclined to make reprisals, they could not afford to do so. In fact they have no such desire. The chances are now that Ward will remain in Brooklyn—at least that is the programme of Messrs. Byrne and Goodwin, and it is a part of their consolidation agreement, provided, of course, that John B. Day and Mr. Ward agree. Mr. Day says that he wants Ward to play on the New York team, but this does not seem to suit Ward.

Then there are some good reasons that govern Ward in not desiring to play on the same team with Ewing, which is one of his objections to New York, and no one can well blame him. When Ward was captain of the New York club in 1886 and 1887 the team was a remarkably strong one, and should have won the championship. At least that was the opinion of experts. The failure was generally laid at Ward's door, when, as a matter of fact, Ewing was more responsible than Ward. When he played Buck's work was exceedingly brilliant, but he managed somehow to be in such shape as not to be able to go behind the bat when Ward wanted him most. There isn't any question that Ewing was lukewarm, and his apathy was a sore spot that has rankled in Ward's heart for years. Yet when Ewing became captain, and won the championship two years with practically the same team, Ward did his whole duty. Indeed, without him the chances are that the pennants would not have been won.

During the baseball war last year Ward and Ewing were at loggerheads most of the time, although they kept the fact as quiet as possible, and since the close of the season Ward has grown very bitter against Ewing, as he considers that Ewing had a good deal to do with persuading the New York capitalists of the Players' league to quit. Be this as it may, one thing is sure that the two men could never again play in harmony on the same team where one had an opportunity to boss the other, so it may be settled that the chances are only about one in a hundred that Ward will be found with the Giants of 1891. It would be a master stroke, however, to have him play as captain and manager for the Brooklyn club, as the rivalry between the two clubs, always great, would be intensified, and the result would have an influence on the gate not to be despised.

The terms of consolidation in Brooklyn are to increase the capital stock of the club to $250,000, of which the National league people will hold $123,000. For their share the late Players' league capitalists will pay Mr. Byrne and his partners $40,000 in cash, and the club will move to Eastern park, bag and baggage. The consolidation has been delayed by one obstructing stockholder, who has got an injunction restraining the Players' league people from carrying out the deal until it has been ratified by the stockholders, but the injunction merely acts to delay, as Mr. Goodwin holds control of 70 per cent. of the stock, and will have no trouble in voting to ratify the arrangements made in due time.

The various conference committees and the League and Association are finishing up their deals this week, and within a few days the circuits will be definitely fixed and the baseball capitalists will know just how they stand. There is some doubt about the Association securing clubs in Boston and Chicago, but the impression is that they will if they are willing to accept the conditions demanded.

The circuits once fixed the question of players will be taken up, and the teams for 1891 will begin to assume definite form. There will no doubt be some trouble over the players, but the League will really have little difficulty in securing such of their old men as they desire. The players generally have accepted the situation, and are prepared to make the best of it.

The clever way in which Mr. Spalding secured to his old players the salaries they thought were lost for good, and got them a fair price for their Brotherhood stock, has had a good effect on all the players, and barring a few who object to playing with the men who remained loyal to the National league in their extremity, there will be no heartburnings. The malcontents the League will not worry itself about. Those of them who are good players will receive offers of good salaries to play ball, and if they refuse the League will not chase them very long.

There will not be quite so many changes among the teams as has generally been expected. Pfeffer is more than likely to remain in Chicago, and most of the popular favorites will play with their old clubs. Nearly all the Association players in the late Players' league will be returned to the Association clubs from which they were taken unless deals are made to retain them in the League. This will be done in a few cases, notably those of Stovey, Bierbauer, Weyhing and Orr.

The public interest in the game is greater now than was generally expected, after the apathy which grew up out of the fierce struggle of last season, and the renewed interest is a healthy indication that with a restoration of local pride in one club and a cessation of strife the game will once more assume the prominent place it held in 1888 and 1889. In a few weeks we can begin to speculate on the pennant chances for 1891, as the teams will then be pretty well made up. Enough is known of their complexion now to justify the assertion that the contest for first honors will be the greatest in the history of the game.

W. I. HARRIS.

Xavier Scharwenka, a pianist of great note in Germany, is about to begin an American tour.

THE PUZZLER

No. 421.—Puzzles for Sharp Eyes.

Printing trade journals have lately been publishing two very neat puzzles that exercise the faculty of measuring lengths with the eyes. The first has straight lines only, and the puzzle is to guess, by eye measurement only, which is the longest and which is the shortest of the three lines marked AA, BB and CC.

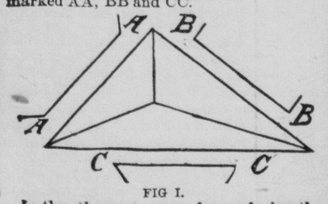


FIG I.

In the other are curves for confusing the measurer. The puzzle is to look at the cut and without measuring say which is the greater distance—across the top of the hat or from top to bottom.

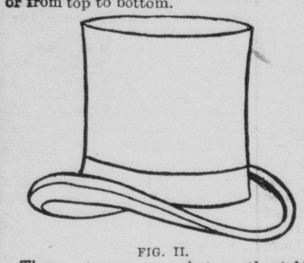


FIG. II.

Then put your own hat on the table, about a yard in front of you, and carefully reconsider the problem. When you have made up your mind, take a foot rule and measure your hat both ways.

No. 422.—A Queer Thing.

It's taken with us when we die—
What some almost possess;
What the miser gives away.
He can do nothing less.

The prisoner says it in defense
When placed before the bar;
What some may be to others
Who perfect strangers are;

What no one cares to work for;
What every one should owe;
What you may stand in need of;
I trust it may be so.

It is of no importance
If you should be in doubt.
So should you fail to guess it
You will be nothing out.

No. 423.—Drop Letter Proverb.

F-i-t-e-r-n-v-r-o-f-i-l-d-.

No. 424.—Double Diagonal.

Each of the words described contains six letters. When these are rightly guessed, and placed one below the other in the order here given, the diagonals, from the upper left hand corner to the lower right hand corner, and from the upper right hand corner to the lower left hand corner, will spell the Christian name and the surname of an inventor.

Cross Words: 1. A number. 2. Fragments. 3. To pour oil upon. 4. Men who collect gas bills. 5. Tenets. 6. Fictitious tales.

No. 425.—Numeral Enigma.

My whole, composed of twenty-five letters, is a proverb.
My 9, 3, 20, 11, 24 is a Roman garment.
My 25, 13, 17, 7 is eager.
My 4, 14, 6, 1 is resembling canes.
My 21, 18, 5, 22 is an exclamation of sorrow.
My 2, 12, 16, 8, 15 is a theatre.
My 10, 23, 19, 18 is frozen rain.

No. 426.—Floral Charade.

First is "a rapid passing over;"
To second means to hide, or cover;
The voice of third is sometimes cheerful,
Sometimes doleful, sometimes fearful.
Whole's a flower that often graces
Floral borders, beds and vases.

No. 427.—Decapitations.

1. Behead to frequent and leave a relative.
2. To tell and leave flushed with success.
3. Wide and leave a thoroughfare.
4. Altitude and leave a number.
5. A toy and leave entire.
6. To censure and leave crippled.

Always Please the Children.

Mrs. Bandbox—You said the train I should take leaves at 10:30, didn't you?

Ticket Agent—Yes, madam; and I think I've told you that about ten times already.

Mrs. Bandbox—Yes, I know you have, but my little boy says he likes to hear you talk.

Comprehensive Sentences.

Here are two sentences, each of which contains all the letters of the alphabet: "John quickly extemporized five tow bags," and "The quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog."

Key to the Puzzler.

No. 414.—A Good Wish of the Season: A (aye), HAP, PY (pie), NEW (gnu), Y (why), EAR.

No. 415.—Hand, stand; May, gray; gale, vale.

No. 416.—A Seasonable Pi:

Twelve more beautiful months to swing
From the bending boughs of time,
To bud and blossom in joyous spring;
And yield in the summer's prime
Rich fruit of noble thought and deed
For the autumn, rest and the winter's need.

No. 417.—United We Stand: Pennsylvania.

No. 418.—Illustrated Proverb: Birds are entangled by their feet and men by their tongues.

No. 419.—A Predicament:

1. The bridal couple crossed over, and the bride brought back the boat.
2. The detective and his prisoner crossed over, and the groom brought back the boat.
3. The bridal couple crossed over, and the bride brought back the boat.
4. The first miner crossed over with his treasure, and the groom brought back the boat.
5. The bridal couple crossed over, and the bride brought back the boat.
6. The second miner crossed over with his treasure, and the groom brought back the boat.
7. The bridal couple crossed over.

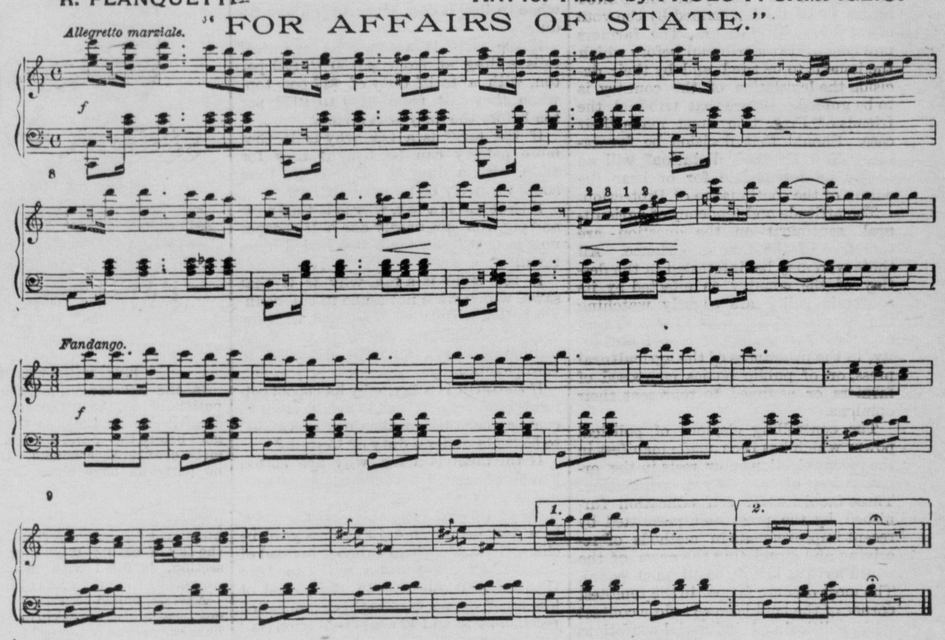
No. 420.—Deletions: Ho-l-ly, Pe-t-er, Ro-u-se, Mo-u-rn, Ca-n-to.

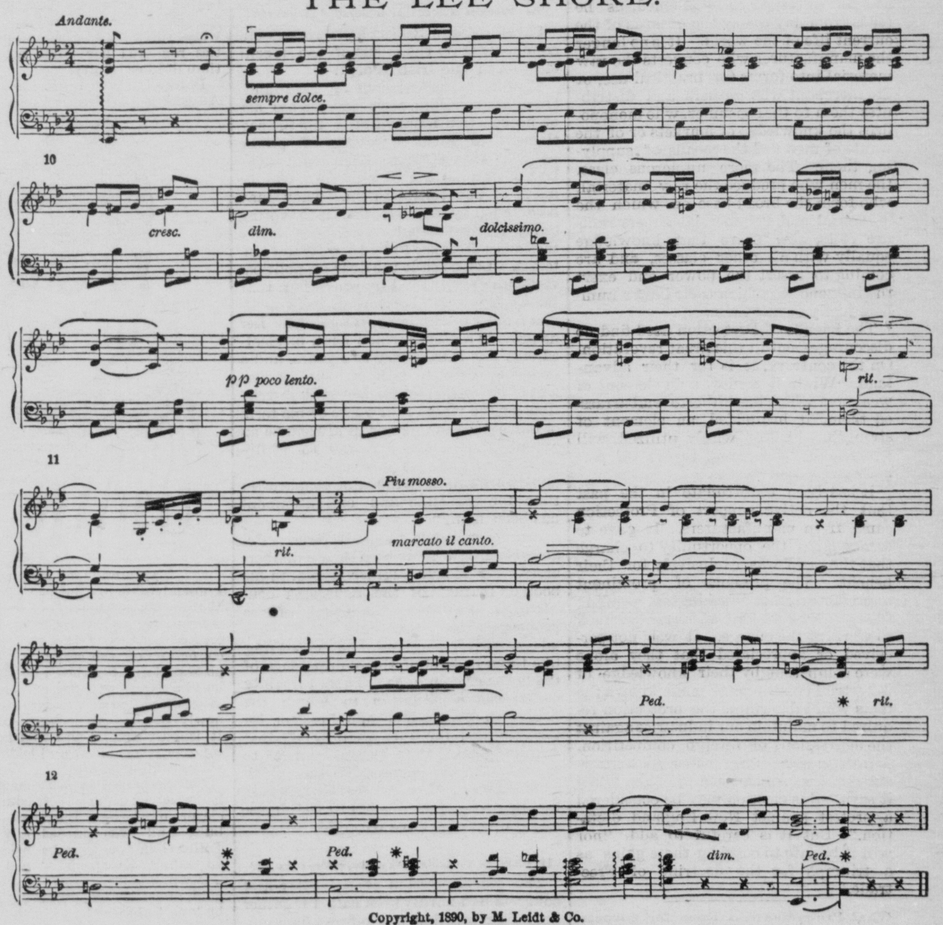
SELECTIONS FROM THE SUCCESSFUL OPERA,

"PAUL JONES."

Published through The American Press Association, by permission of M. Leidt & Co., 18 East Seventeenth St., New York.

R. PLANQUETTE. Arr. for Piano by PAOLO F. CAMPIGLIO.

"FOR AFFAIRS OF STATE."

"THE LEE SHORE."



Copyright, 1890, by M. Leidt & Co.

MYSTIC MISCELLANY.

NEWS AND NOTES FROM MANY SECRET SOCIETY LODGE ROOMS.

Something About Col. Arthur C. Phillips, Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias in South Dakota—An Odd Fellow and a Mason—Other Items.

The following is condensed from a sketch originally appearing in The Knights' Sword and Helmet:

No name in the state of South Dakota is so familiar to the secret society men of the country at large as that of Col. Arthur C. Phillips, the grand chancellor of that state. His circle of acquaintances and friends, among the more prominent representatives of the Knights of Pythias, Masonic and I. O. O. F. fraternities is only bounded by the limits of our country.

Col. Phillips is but 31 years of age; has been a Knight of Pythias less than five years and an Odd Fellow and Mason but four years. In the Knights of Pythias Col. Phillips rapidly passed through the official chairs of his lodge, and was admitted into the grand lodge of Dakota at Watertown in June, 1887, where he was elected grand master of exchequer. At the next session, 1888, he was unanimously elected grand keeper of records and seal, and re-elected to that office at the 1889 session in Sioux Falls. The grand lodge session last June at Mitchell witnessed the dissolution of the old grand lodge of Dakota and the organization of the grand lodge of South Dakota, and at that time the representatives assembled showed their appreciation of his work by unanimously electing him grand chancellor. He is now discharging the duties of that highly responsible office with the same zeal and ability which has characterized his entire career.

COL. PHILLIPS.

In addition to the office of grand chancellor he also stands at the helm of the uniformed rank of his state (which is as yet without a regimental or brigade organization), having been appointed colonel and aid-de-camp upon the staff of the major general last spring. He organized the first division of the U. R. in the territory of Dakota in March, 1886.

In the I. O. O. F. his advancement has been hardly less rapid. From the time of his joining the order, in '88, up to the present time there has been no period that he has not held office. In 1888 he was at the same time noble grand of the subordinate lodge, chief patriarch of the encampment and captain of the Canton of P. M. He is considered one of the most thoroughly posted members of the order in the state.

In every branch of the Masonic order he holds membership, to the thirty-second degree of the Scottish and Knights Templar degree of the York rite. In El Riad temple of the Mystic Shrine he most creditably fills the office of "scherif al katabo." At the institution of Occidental consistory, A. A. S. R., thirty-second degree, two years ago, he was elected its chancellor, at which time he was also chosen master of Khuran Lodge of Perfection.

As a lawyer and newspaper writer Mr. Phillips has gained an enviable reputation.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

What the Founder Has Lived to See—Various Items.

Mr. Demaree is still a young man, yet he has lived to see the fraternity he formed June 30, 1873, in Louisville with seventeen members grow to be the greatest secret insurance society of national jurisdiction on earth. Grand lodges exist in every state, and subordinate lodges are found everywhere. Several lodges flourish in Canada, and at the supreme lodge meeting next May, in New Orleans, the extension of the order to foreign countries will be discussed.

The Knights of Honor, now seventeen years old, had 135,000 members in August, have paid $31,693,034.29 benefit claims, and its annual assessments are now twelve for each $1,000 insurance.

The new ladies council has thirty names on the application for charter. This council is to be composed exclusively of women, with a woman medical examiner.

The total amount paid in by the 170 deceased Knights of Honor, published in the December assessment circular, was $34,823.25, an average of $204.84, and the amount required to pay these claims is $331,000, nine of the number being half rate. Those who became members between 20 and 30 paid an average of but 7 7-10 per cent. on the amount of their benefits; 61 between 30 and 40 paid 9 3-10 per cent.; 31 between 40 and 50 paid 10 4-10 per cent., and 7 between 50 and 55 paid 35 8-10 per cent.

THE ROYAL ARCANUM.

Facts to Interest the Public and the Members of the Society.

This popular and progressive secret beneficiary order closed the year with a membership of about 112,000, having gained nearly 14,000 during 1890, or an average of nearly 1,200 per month. The total amount paid to beneficiaries reached nearly $15,000,000, which sum was realized by 143 assessments in thirteen years and six months, or less than one per month. The administration of the affairs of the order has been most satisfactory, and the well contented, growing membership have only words of commendation for the higher officers.

Royal Arcanum official reports give the membership, Oct. 1, 1890, as 108,974. Number of councils reported to date, 1,314.

The membership in Pennsylvania is 14,000, 2,000 in Philadelphia. There are seventeen councils in Philadelphia, and one in each of the near by towns.

A. O. U. W.

A Band Organized by Omaha Lodges—Various Items.

The United Workmen of Omaha have arranged to have a band, indeed they have a band, for the instruments, fourteen in number, have already arrived and the members are practicing. The band is the outcome of the joint enterprise of Union Pacific lodge, No. 17, Omaha lodge, No. 18 and North Omaha lodge, No. 189. The musical director of the new organization is George C. Allen. The members of the band are all members of the order except two.

Missouri gained 163 members during October, 143 during November, giving a total in good standing Dec. 1 of 22,914.

New lodges are forming at Mitchell, S. D., and Cavalier, N. D.

Crushed limestone for walks. Large or small quantities. Inquire of J. V. R. Skinner.

AN ALL NIGHT SESSION.

SENATORS DISCUSSING THE FEDERAL ELECTIONS BILL.

An Editorial Read Sharply Criticising the Obstruction of Free Suffrage to the Negroes—The Absence of a Quorum Discovered at an Early Morning Hour and Messengers were Hastened Out to Bring in the Absentees—District of Columbia Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—In the senate yesterday Mr. Gorman presented supplemental petitions against the passage of the elections bill, transmitted through The New York Star, from the states of Arkansas, California, Delaware, Georgia, Maryland, Missouri, North Carolina, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia, embracing over 8,000 signatures. Referred. At 2 o'clock the elections bill was laid before the senate and Mr. Pascoe argued against it. He yielded the floor to Mr. Hoar, who had read from the clerk's desk an editorial from The Anglo-Saxon Churchman, of Little Rock, Ark. The paper, he said, was an organ of the Protestant Episcopal church, one of the most conservative of sects. The article was headed "Safety Without Rascality," and advocated the suffrage requirement of $1,000 in property and the payment of $10 poll tax, the white people of the state having irrevocably made up their minds that the negroes of that state shall not rule. One statement in the article was that stuffing ballot boxes and bulldozing negroes were making scoundrels of the sons of gentlemen, and another was that the plan laid down in the new constitution of Mississippi (the reading or intelligence test) was a transparent piece of humbug, and would not defeat the negro vote unless fraud was practiced. Mr. Pascoe then made a speech

In Opposition to the Elections Bill.

He gave notice of an amendment which he would offer to punish bribery by the payment of money or by the promise of procuring employment for voters, and to punish the use of pay envelopes intended to influence workingmen. He yielded to Mr. Hoar, who also gave notice of amendments which he proposed to offer to the bill; the effect of them being to give to the judge only the power to determine whether federal supervision of an election is necessary and to give to the accounting officers of the treasury the power to audit the accounts of supervisors as in other cases. Mr. Pascoe, at 6:10, yielded to Mr. Wolcott, who moved an adjournment. Lost. Mr. Pascoe resumed the floor and continued his speech against the bill. Mr. Dixon spoke in support of the bill.

Willing to Sacrifice His Life.

Mr. Reagan argued that the bill was a violation of the constitution, which gave to the states the right and duty to fix the time, place and manner of holding elections. He concluded by declaring, with a show of strong feeling, that, dear as his life was to him, he would, as God was his judge, if he could save the American people from the pending measure by giving up his life, surrender it as freely as he had ever performed any act in his life. [Applause in the galleries, which the vice president reproved, threatening to have the galleries cleared if the offense was repeated.] At the close of Mr. Reagan's speech, at 10:15, a motion was made by Mr. Hoar to lay on the table Mr. Butler's amendment (that all election officers shall be regarded as ministerial and not judicial officers). The senate got into a parliamentary snarl over a point made by Mr. Gorman. After much confusion the appeal was laid on the table.

Without a Quorum.

Mr. Faulkner took the floor on his amendment and continued speaking until 1:50, when the absence of a quorum was brought to the attention of the chair. The call of the roll showed that there were only thirty-six senators present—only five of that number being Democrats. A list of the absentees was furnished to the sergeant-at-arms, who dispatched messengers to request their attendance, and at an early hour this morning the senate was still without a quorum.

Mr. Langston Addressed the House.

After routine business the house went into committee of the whole (Mr. Allen, of Michigan, in the chair) on the District of Columbia appropriation bill. Mr. Langston, of Virginia, spoke in support of the elections bill. He said that when that bill was laid aside in the senate in favor of the financial bill a man had said to him, "Your cause has been sold for thirty pieces of silver." But he had answered, "Not so," because he knew that we lived in the midst of schools and churches and Christianity. Black as the men of his race were, there were no men who could go ahead of them in devotion to their country and to its free institutions, for they held their lives, their property and their sacred honor in pledge to the welfare of the fellow citizens. He gave his Democratic friends warning that they might oppress as much as they would, but the negro would still remain. It was

Not Alone the Negro,

Mr. Langston said, who should be protected in the south, it was the white man who voted the Republican ticket. As a method of protection he would pass bills and pile up penalties and put behind every ballot soldiers until they rose to the tops of the mountains and kissed the stars. In concluding, Mr. Langston made an earnest appeal for the passage of the elections bill, and was heartily applauded by the Republicans. Without disposing of the District of Columbia appropriation bill, the house at 5 p. m. took a recess till 8 p. m., the evening session being for the consideration of private pension bills.

Left His Debts Behind.

HUNTINGTON, W. VA., Jan. 17.—Chas. Hoffman, the son of a well-known Methodist minister, has disappeared from here, leaving debts to a large amount. Hoffman was in business and borrowed from friends sums aggregating nearly $2,000. With this he fled. It is believed that a young woman with whom he had been on intimate terms accompanied him.

A Colored Boy Hanged.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., Jan. 17.—John Johnson, a negro boy, was hanged at Opelika, Ala., at noon yesterday, for the murder of Jenkins Moore. Johnson, when on the scaffold, said he felt "like he had religion." His last request was made to the sheriff, whom he asked to bury his body nicely.

STILL SULLEN AND UGLY.

Only 75 Guns Have Been Surrendered and They Are Old and Useless—Miles Growing Restless.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S. D., Jan. 17.—Since the order went into effect for the hostiles to turn in their guns, less than seventy-five have been surrendered, and those are old and useless. Gen. Miles is growing restless at the action of the Indians. He has positive information that they are trying to keep their rifles from the custodianship of the government. Official information was given yesterday that unless the red skins surrendered their guns Gen. Miles would begin a forcible disarmanent. Gen. Miles has ordered that no civilians shall visit the hostile camps. The general says the Indians were

Still Sullen and Ugly.

Before they broke camp they wantonly destroyed a new mowing machine belonging to a rancher. Then they entered Rancher George Kauloff's shack and destroyed his pictures and dishes. Gen. Miles held council yesterday with Young-Man-Afraid-of-His-Horses, High Hawk, Turning Bear and Two Strike and told them to bring in the rest of their guns. Turning Bear replied that they had no control over the Indians from Standing Rock and Cheyenne River agencies, but they would hold a council with them and endeavor to induce them to surrender their arms. The 500 Cheyennes under Little Chief and Standing Elk started for Tongue river, where they will join their tribe.

A BIG CONVENTION ASSURED.

Many Prominent Newspaper Men will Congregate in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 17.—The Pittsburg Press club committee on the International Press club convention, is receiving answers to invitations from all sections and the attendance of many well-known newspaper men is assured. Paul Linden, the German journalist, who is coming to America on a visit, will attend the convention. G. B. Pardut and Anderson Boyd, of Montreal; M. H. DeYoung, and others of San Francisco; H. D. Voigt, of Buffalo, N. Y.; C. K. Remington, the author, and Joseph Senner, representing the National Association of German Press Clubs, will be present. Scores of letters indorsing the plans of the Pittsburg committee are being received daily, and the convention promises to contain representatives of every place where a newspaper of prominence is printed.

PRECEDED KOCH BY ONE DAY.

Dr. Samuel G. Dickson, of Philadelphia, Again Claims Priority in Discovery.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17.—Dr. Samuel G. Dickson, of the Academy of Natural Sciences, in view of the reports cabled from abroad regarding the Koch lymph, once more puts forth his claim to a prior discovery of a tuberculosis lymph. He announced this claim the day before Koch's formula was sent abroad, but he informed his professional friends several weeks ago that he had not the slightest doubt that the lymph or tuberculosis fluid he discovered was identical with that of Koch. He was advised to make his formula public, and gave the matter to The Medical News just one day before the Koch formula was announced.

A CHANCE FOR SAILORS.

Uncle Sam Will Need a Thousand in the Next Sixty Days.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—It is estimated by the bureau of navigation that about 1,000 new enlistments will be required within the next sixty days, in order to make up the complements of the new vessels about to go to commission and several old vessels, whose crews will soon be ready for discharge, on account of the expiration of their terms of enlistment. All the men at present available at the various recruiting stations will be taken up by the vessels of the squadron of evolution, which will soon start for southern waters.

NO FAITH IN INDIANA GAS.

Central Glass Works, Employing Over 700 Men, to Remain in Wheeling.

WHEELING, W. VA., Jan. 17.—A committee of stockholders of the Central Glass works, of this place, returned home from Anderson, Ind., where they went to concede the advantages of that place with a view of removal. It is believed that the committee will recommend that the works be kept in this place. They have little faith in the permanency of the natural gas supply in that vicinity. The Central is the largest concern in this vicinity, employing over 700 men.

WORK ON A NEW ROAD.

It will Come Down the Monongahela to Pittsburg.

GRAFTON, W. VA., Jan. 17.—Officials of the Grafton and Greenbrier railroad announce that work will be commenced at once making that road a standard gauge. The West Virginia Central railroad has secured control of it, and it will be the first link in the chain of roads to be constructed by Davis and Elkins, from Elkins, the present terminus of this line, down the Monongahela river to Pittsburg, a distance of 175 miles.

Three Men Fall Forty Feet.

GREENSBURG, PA., Jan. 17.—Three men, Johathan Ryan and son John and George Clark, fell to the ground, a distance of forty feet, from a swinging scaffold while painting the Reformed parsonage at Jeannette last evening. Jonathan Ryan is injured internally and will die. Clark had his head and body badly cut and bruised, but will recover. John Ryan is not seriously hurt.

Asking a Recount of Ballots.

LINCOLN, NEB., Jan. 17.—Petitions are being circulated over the state asking the legislature for a recount of the ballots of the November election. This is supposed to be a scheme of the Independents to get possession of the ballots of Douglas county, in which Omaha is situated, for the purpose of counting out Boyd and seating Powers as governor.

Station on the Ft. Wayne Burned.

SEWICKLEY, PA., Jan. 17.—An explosion of natural gas took place in the new station house at Quaker Valley and before the fire department could reach the scene the building was destroyed. The family which occupied the dwelling portion of the station was away. Nothing was saved but the ticket roll and the cash box.

GENERAL TRADE REVIEW.

GENERAL IMPROVEMENT IN THE VOLUME OF BUSINESS.

Easier Money Markets and a More Cheering Outlook—Fair Trade in Wool and Groceries—Depression in the Lumber Interest—Course of Prices for Manufactured Products Not Helpful to Producers—Cost of Living Enhanced by Speculative Advances.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Reports of the state of trade at different points show general improvement in the volume of business, easier money markets and a more cheering outlook. At New York, however, the rise in sterling exchange to $4.87 1-2, against $4.86 1-2 a week ago and $4.83 Dec. 31, is believed to indicate a desire on the part of some to have their funds in a form not affected by financial legislation. For the past week, with wheat 1 cent higher, corn and oats practically unchanged, and cotton three-sixteenths of a cent higher, exports of wheat have been only about half of the last year's, while the exports of cotton show a dedecrease for the week in spite of a considerable increase of receipts. The reports from other cities show that until Friday the situation and outlook had been improving and a feeling of greater confidence prevailed. Boston notes greater activity in wool, sales reaching 4,322,500 pounds.

Philadelphia Reports Easier Money,

a better trade in canned goods and in wool, a fair trade in groceries generally and in jewelry and paints. Chicago sees decreasing sales of dry goods and clothing, with better collections, some decrease in receipts of grain, dressed beef and butter, but increase in lard, cheese, hides and wool. At Cincinnati there is an average trade, and a favorable outlook at St. Louis; inactivity in retail clothing, owing to mild weather, at Kansas City, and depression in the lumber interest at Milwaukee owing to lack of snow, but quiet trade at St. Paul and Cleveland. Trade is improving at Louisville, Memphis and Jacksonville, only fair at New Orleans, but increasingly active at Baltimore, where the value of manufactured product in 1890 was about $150,000,000. The money markets have grown easier and banks are able to help customers more liberally, but at the east the difficulty of making commercial loans has not entirely ceased, though money on call is very abundant. In other words, those who have money want

Their Funds at Immediate Command

in case of any emergency. The market for woolen goods is broader and more hopeful, and the demand from clothiers is distinctly better, while the boot and shoe trade continues highly satisfactory. But the weekly output of pig iron Jan. 1 was but 167,599 tons, against 183,846 Dec. 1, and 174,038 a year ago, and since Jan. 1 there have been many furnaces stopped, further reducing the output to only about 150,000 tons weekly. In general, the course of prices for manufactured products is not helpful to producers, while the cost of living and production is enhanced by speculative advances in the prices of many farm products.

The business failures occurring throughout the country during the past seven days number for the United States 360 and for Canada 51, or a total of 411 as compared with a total of 403 last week and 348 the week previous to the last. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 336, representing 305 failures in the United States and 31 in Canada.

PLAYERS' LEAGUE DEAD.

The National League, American and Western Associations Sign a New Agreement.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—The Players' league is dead, and the National league, American association and Western association are united in the bonds of common fellowship under the guidance of a new national agreement. Messrs. Billings, Soden and Conant, who opposed the establishment of an association club in Boston and by so doing delayed the day of peace, gave in at last. The members of the Players' league held their last meeting yesterday afternoon and disbanded. A resolution was unanimously adopted which lauded the work of Messrs. Spaulding and Thurman in putting the national game on a new basis. The meeting broke up in cheers for the new national agreement and the clubs subscribing to it.

EARTHQUAKE IN MEXICO.

The Gallery in a Convent Collapses, Killing Six Persons.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 17.—Three earthquakes occurred at Parral, in the state of Chihuahua. The gallery at the Convent of the Sacred Heart gave way, killing six persons and wounding nine. Reports from various points show that the earthquake was felt throughout an extended region. The shocks were very severe at Gouraza, near Cherchell. Part of the buildings of the village were demolished and many persons were buried in the ruins.

Repair Shops Kept Busy.

READING, PA., Jan. 17.—There are hundreds of cars on sidings of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad company, in this city, awaiting repairs. They consist of passenger, freight and coal cars. There are 800 employes in the car shops, who have been kept very busy for months. All the rolling stock of the company will be put in first-class condition for this year's traffic, which is expected to be the largest in the history of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad.

Lillian Owen, the Actress, Dead.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—Lillian Owen, the beautiful and popular actress, died at the Lincoln Park sanitarium yesterday of Bright's disease. She was the leading lady in Sol Smith Russell's company, and expected to make her appearance in a Chicago theatre in "The Poor Relation" within a few weeks. Her body will be sent to the home of her parents at San Francisco.

A Severe Shock of Earthquake.

NASHUA, N. H., Jan. 17.—A severe shock of earthquake was felt in Pepperell and adjoining towns last night between 5 and 6 o'clock. Sleigh bells were rung and crockery were rattled. It has been learned that the vibrations extended to Ayer and Fitchburg. Rumbling sounds were heard in Hollis.

Merit Wins.

We desire to say to our citizens that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklin's Arnica Salve, and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell so well or have given such universal satisfaction, We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and stand ready to refund the purchase price if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. Z. T. Baltzly, druggist

Rheumatism is like sand in the bearings of machinery. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the great lubricator which cures the disease.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruisesbsores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

A Safe Investment.

Is one which is guaranteed to bring you satisfactory results, or in case of failure a return of purchase price, On this safe plan you can buy from our advertiseп druggist a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for consnmption. It is guaranteed to bring reliefin every case when used for any affection such as consumption inflammation of lungs, bronchitis, asthma, whooping cough, croup, &c. It is pleasant and agreeable to taste, perfectly safe, and can always be depended upon. Trial bottles free at Baltzly's. 1

The Champion Tennis Player

as well as the newest beginner will find Tiddledy Wink tennis an excellent substitute for the original article.

THE WANT COLUMN.

any "want" under the sun not to exceed four lines, announced in this department for 25 cents a week.

LOST.

ROBE—On East Main street, between Erie and Locust, a woolen buggy robe Leave at the Independent Co.'s store, or at 52 Locust St. 10-6t

PLASTERING TOOLS—Between State street and Bridgeport, a bag containing plastering tools. Finder please return to Cyrus Smith, 80 State street and receive reward. 13 6t

PACKAGE—A package containing some pieces of velvet and satin. Finder will please leave at Inoependent Co.'s store. 17-6t

WATCH—Somewhere between St Mary's Catholic church and the residence of the late Joseph Kitchen, a gent's gold watch and chain, The finder will be rewarded by returning to the Independent Co's store 14-6t

Please mention The Independent in replying to advertisements under this head,

FOUND.

KEY—A large folding key. Owner can have same by calling at this office and paying for this notice. 9-6t

PUPPY—Yellow puppy about 2 months old; Owner can have same by calling at Russell & Co's office and paying for this notice 14-tf

PLEASE mention The Independent in replying to advertisements under this head.

FOR RENT.

APARTMENTS—Two apartments of 5 rooms each on Muskingum street also one 4 room house on stonequarry hill. Inquire of W. A Pietzcker. 12-tf

HOUSE—House of five rooms in good repair and within five minutes walk of postoffice. Inquire at 121 West Main Street. 15-tf

HOUSE—The elegant property, No. 218 East Main street, now occupied by Geo. Goodhart Possession given on two week's notice. L. Gise. 8-tf

STOREROOM—Small storeroom for rent, on W. Main street, formerly Bucher's office; Call at Graze & Sonnhalter's grocery 14-tf

PLEASE mention The Independent in replying to advertisements under this head.

WANTED

BOY—Fourteen to eighteen years old to deliver goods. Address "D" this office. 17-tf

GIRL—A good girl to do general housework, Apply at 117 S. East street. 7-6t

HOUSE—To rent a small house well located near center of town. Address J. A, Beattie, 46 Park street, 14-tf

MAN—For delivery wagon, bright, active and reliable and willing to work. Address "D" this office. 17-tf

WASH-WOMAN—Wanted at Jan Kees laundry, apply at once. Minich Block. 12-

$75.00 to $250.00 A MONTH can be made working for us Persons preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 2600 Main St., Richmond, Va.

THE Independent will appreciate mention of this column, by those who find it useful.

FOR SALE.

CORD WOOD—Sawed in any lengths for stoves furnaces or factories. Leave orders at Warth Bros. grocery, 23 West Main street. 8-6t

FURNACE—Suitable for small house, Also small stove cheap. H. C. Brown. 3-6

HOUSE—The Schworm homestead on Prospect street; house of 11 rooms and a stable. Lot 91½x150 Call upon or address, Mrs. Maria Smith, North Hill street, Massillon, O. 17-6t

HOUSE—A seven room house, No. 19 Wellman street, only five minutes walk from center of town. Any one wishing to purchase, please call at premisis. 16-6t

HOUSE—A ten room house on E. Main street, No. 268, in good repair also good our building. Any one wishing to purchase should call at premises. G. W. Castleman. 24-tf

HOUSEHOLD GOODS—On account of leaving town, I will sell at private sale all my household goods Sale afternoons from 1 to 5 o'clock for ten days, beginning Jan. 12. Mrs. Joseph Glessner, 118 East Main Street. 5-6t

JERSEY COWS—Two first-class Jersey cows, Apply to P. G. Albright Administrator. 16

LIMESTONE—Crushed limestone for walks, in large or small quantities. Inquire of J. V. R Skinner. 819-tf

THE Independent will be obliged to those who answer advertisement under this head, if they will kindly state that they were attracted by means of this paper.

To All Whom it May Concern.

It concerns everybody to know that money can be saved in making purchases at

THE STAR CLOTHING HOUSE

J. R. Oppenheimer will soon start on his trip to Europe and is bound to sell his whole stock of Clothing, Hats, and Gent's Furnishing Goods, without regard to sacrifice. Call at

J. R. OPPENHEIMER'S

No. 26 South Erie Street, Massillon.

Don't Buy Until You See Young's Stock of Buggies

DO YOU KNOW WHAT AILS YOU?

You feel tired—Do you know what it means? You are nervous—Why? You cough in the morning—Do you realize the cause? Your appetite is poor—What makes it so? You seem like a changed person to your friends—Do you know what is the matter, or has the change been so gradual it has escaped your notice?

You have Consumption!

We do not say this to frighten you, but it is true. These are the sure symptoms of this terrible disease. There is one thing which will check it and that is

DR. ACKER'S ENGLISH REMEDY.

It is recommended by the best physicians in Europe and America. 25 cents, 50 cents and $1.00 per Bottle.

W. H. HOOKER & CO., 46 West Broadway, New York.

THE WEST SIDE GROCERY

Is the best place to purchase anything and everything in the

Grocery —AND— **Provision**

Line. In addition to the especial convenience to those who live west of the river, we make prices that make it an object to come from all corners of the city. Goods may be ordered by telephone, and will be promptly delivered.

ED. HERING,

132 and 134, West Tremont Street. MASSILLON, O

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

MATTHEW BROS.

HEADQUARTERS FOR GROCERIES —AND— PROVISIONS. —ALL THE— Best Grades of Flour

BUTTER, EGGS and POULTRY a Specialty.

All Class of Goods in their Season.

Mill Feed and Bailed Hay.

No. 2. W. Tremont St.

TIME TRIES ALL—"BY THEIR FRUITS YE SHALL KNOW THEM"

UNPRECENTED SUCCESS!

930 Patients Now Under Treatment!

34 Turned Away by him Pronounced Incurable.

DR. NICHOLLS,

THE CELEBRATED SPECIALIST

PERMANENTLY LOCATED AT

No. 14 North Cleveland Avenue, Near Court House, Canton

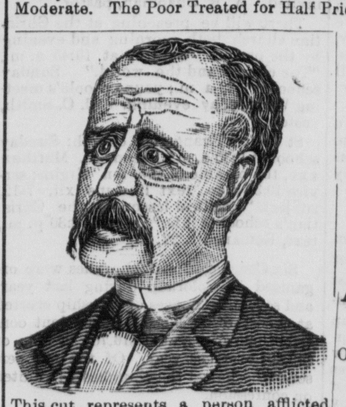
For the treatment and cure of

Chronic Diseases and Diseases Peculiar to Females.

HEALTH Is the Problem of Life

How to preserve it ought to be the study of mankind.

In presenting this notice to the public, I respectfully ask those in whose hands it may fall to give it their careful consideration. Having enjoyed a large and extended practice in Chronic Diseases for many years, I am confident that I am able to perform all that I profess, and that the remedies that I apply are calculated to produce the most satisfactory results. I cordially invite all who may be suffering, no matter what the disorders, to call upon me, and I will most cheerfully tell them if they have any disease and where it is located, and the organ or part affected, free of charge. Charges for Treatment Moderate. The Poor Treated for Half Price.



This cut represents a person afflicted with Facial Catarrh.

CATARRH

In its worst forms, and diseases that are caused by Catarrh, such as

Deafness, Weak Eyes, Hacking Cough, Sore Throat, Pain in Head, Bronchitis, Constant Clearing of Throat.

All of which leads to Hasty Consumption, are positively cured by DR NICHOLLS.

Over one-half of the persons troubled with Catarrh have an offensive breath which is very disagreeable and sickening to those with whom they come in close contact. Dr. Nicholls removes the bad breath in three treatments.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH

Constant disposition to clear the throat, hacking cough, dimness of sight, pain over the eyes, pain in one or both temples, roaring in ears, pain in the back of the head, nose stopped up, sick stomach, dizziness, poor digestion, no appetite for breakfast, you feel a general depression, imagine you have dispepsia, liver trouble, lung disease, and you are treated by your physicians for various diseases, yet you get no better, and are advised to change climate, and the matter of a very shor ttime you are a confirmed invalid.

Now, reader, why is this? We will tell you: Catarrh is an ulcer formed in the posterior nerves just above the uvula, the passage between the nose and the throat; the ulcer continues to eat and discharge a poisonous flow of pus, running down the throat into the stomach and lungs. This, my friend, is what causes the constant clearing of the throat. Can you wonder why you do not have good health with all this poisonous matter constantly running into your stomach! The remedy is applied directly to the ulcer, cleanses and heals in a few applications. The treatment is very simple and harmless.

DISEASES OF WOMEN, FEMALE WEAKNESS, DEBILITY, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR,

Successfully treated, and a permanent Cure guaranteed in each case. Dr. Nicholls will guarantee a Permanent Cure in each and every case he may undertake of the following diseases, and if your case is not curable he will frankly tell you so: Deafness, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Epilepsy, Cancer, Goitre, (Big Neck) Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Liver, Nervous and General Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bowels, Heart Diseases, Falling of the Womb, Prolapsus Uteri, Barrenness, Bronchitis, Constipation, Asthma, Night Sweats, Piles, Fissure and all other diseases of the lower Bowels. Also private, special and nervous disease of the Urinary and Sexual Organs

YOUNG MEN

Who have become victims of solitary vice, that dreaded and destructive habit which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of young men of exalted and brilliant intellect, may call with confidence.

REMARKABLE CURES perfected in all cases which have been neglected or unskillfully treated. No experiments or failures. Parties treated by mail or express, but where possible personal consultation is preferred. Address with stamp enclosed.

Cases and correspondence confidential. Treatment sent C. O. D. to any part of the United States.

Free Examination of the Urine.—Each person applying for medical treatment should send or bring from 2 to 4 ounces of Urine, which will receive a careful and microscopical examination.

CONSULTATION FREE

THE COMMITTEES NAMED

PRESIDENT HOWELLS ISSUES HIS REPORT.

The Board of Trade Now in a Complete State of Organization—Committees for Everything—Let Every Member go to Work.

President Howells, of the board of trade, appointed the following standing committees this afternoon:

Arbitration—I. M. Taggart, Dr. A. W. Ridenour Z T. Balzly, E. L. Arnold, Wm. Yost, Wm. F. Ricks.

Public Improvement—Louis A. Koons, R. P. Skinner, F. Loeffler, A. D. Volkmor, John Roseman, S. A. Conrad.

Railroad and Transportation—H. H. Everhard, John Shoemaker, David Reed, Wm. Humberger, Dr. H. B. Garrigues, John C. Lowe.

New Enterprises—John G. Warwick, J. W. McClymonds, F. L. Baldwin, F. Hookway, Jacob H. Snyder, H. C. Dielhenn, C. C. Smith.

Finance—Chas. Steese, H. C. Brown, Wm. McMillan, Geo. Snyder, Wm. G. Paul, Jas. H. Hunt, Fred. H. Snyder.

Local Mercantile Interests—C. M Whitman, Wm. Pietzcker, H. Pille, H. Falke, Frank Crone, P. Morganthaler, J. M. Walker.

Real Estate—C. A. Gates, J. C. Haring, Dr. T. J. Reed, Lewis W. Gise, J. C. F. Putman, P. G. Albright, Jas. H. Hunt, G. L. Albrecht.

Statistics—John E. Johns. C. Oberlin, Robert Pinn, W. M. Newstetter, S. Hunt, Martin Schafer, Ira W. Fisher.

Legislation—O. E. Young, J. W. Foltz; Eugene Willison, Joe Grass, F. W. Arnold, J. M. Shuckers, Jacob Graze, Geo. Goodhart.

Produce and Grain—J. F. Pocock, C L. McLain, D. Atwater, W. K. L. Warwick, Wilson Graber, G. F. Breckel, Daniel Hemperly.

Manufactures—Jos. Corns, A. Boerner, Wm. Perkins, John Silk, Charles F. Snyder, Thos. L. Brown.

Membership—Felix Shepley, H. V. Kramer, Michael Barr, C. B. Portner, Wm. Simpson, Wm. Welker.

Lumber—Jno. R. Dangler, J. E. Doddridge, F. A. Brown, John Ogden, E. B. Bayliss, S. Higerd.

Coal—J. D. Wetter, F. J. Keller, Sam Rollins, Richard Powell, J. H. Grape wine, D. C. Bunnell, A. Howells.

Taxation—Zach Shoemaker, Jno. J. Dielhenn, G. F. Schworm, D. T. Frank, J. R. Oppenheimer, R. W. McCaughey.

Streets and Pavements—Peter Gribble, E. J. Wernet, H. Falke, Theo. Focke, Abe Keller, L. M. Strobel, K. F. Erhard, Jos. Coleman.

Telephone, Telegraph and Electricity—C. F. VonKanel, Wm. H. Vincent, E. F. Hathaway, F. E. Snyder, L. L. Shertzer, C. H. Rudolph, Dr. D. S Gardner.

IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—At 9:20 this morning Senator Faulkner resumed and spoke until 10:30. At noon Senator Stewart gave notice of a motion to recommit the election bill, with instructions to report it back with an amendment providing for a special day for congressional election.

Att 2:00 the senate was still in session. This is taken to mean that the silver men may vote for the bill if the congressional is divorced from state election.

AT THE COUNTY SEAT.

CANTON, O., Jan. 17—It has been learned that Robert Culley and his sister-in-law, Maggie Mackey, have eloped, and that they will sail for Scotland next Tuesday. Mrs. Cully, the one who remains behind, is in straightened circumstances and is stopping with her sister. She has a ten months' old child.

Special Agent Avery, of the post-office department, has been in Canton looking over the sites for the public building. These are twenty-three in number. No intimation was given as to preference.

In the case of Aaron Wise against Samuel J. Wise's executors, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $825.58. The case has been on trial since Tuesday before Judge Taylor. The plaintiff asked for only $700, but the jury thought this an insufficient amount and rendered a verdict accordingly.

Mr. Elizabeth Albaugh, mother of Circuit Judge Albaugh, died at Strasburg, Thursday. The funeral will be held to-day at New Cumberland.

Twenty of Stark county's staunch Prohibitionists assembled in the Club rooms of that party, Friday, for the purpose of making arrangements to attend the state convention at Dayton, Feb, 2 and 3 of this year. Chairman Danner presided. But little business was transacted and they will meet agair on February 6.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

A woodeny actor is now referred to as "a hard boiled egg."

The burlesque of "Hendrik Hudson" has been sold to Corinne.

A German paper states that Emil Gotze has accepted an offer of $35,000 for a series of fifty concerts in America.

Ambroise Thomas, the composer of "Mignon," is setting "Tasso" to music. The libretto has already been written by Jules Barbier.

Mme. Modjeska will appear in London next May. She will be seen as Adrienne Lecouvreur, and in "Measure for Measure," as well as in "Donna Diana."

Charles Frohman has secured the American rights to a new German comedy, "A New Cure," by the author of the play from which Mr. Gillette adapted "All the Comforts of Home."

There are seven new songs in Harrigan's new play, "Reilly an' the 400." Johnny Wild and Mrs. Yeamans assume parts similar to those in which they became famous in former Harrigan plays.

Mrs. Langtry is doing well with her spectacle of "Antony and Cleopatra" at the London Princess'. The theatre has been crowded, and she has found it necessary to put in additional rows of stalls.

Mr. Stuart Robson says that it is untrue that he and Bill Nye are to star together. He says that he has simply a business interest in a new comedy in which Mr. Thomas Q. Seabrooke is to appear as Mr. Nye.

After the run of "Cleopatra" at the Porte St. Martin theatre, Paris, is completed, "La Dame aux Camilias" will be revived. This statement apparently gives confirmation to the fact that Bernhardt has resolved to cancel her American engagement.

LATE SALMAGUNDI NOTES.

The Howells Coal Company paid out $10,000 to-day.

The Liederkranz will shortly give another concert.

Mme. Camille Monnet, a native of France, is desirous of starting a French class in this city.

Mr. Edward Hering, the West Side grocer, has selected Mr. W. Graham as book-keeper for his establishment.

John F. Van Der Cook, fire insurance adjuster, is at Navarre, adjusting the losses resulting from the Sunday morning fire.

Misses Maggie Davis and Susie and Etta Falloure went to Canton to-day to visit friends. They will return to-morrow evening.

At the Hotel Conrad: I. N. Pratt, business manager of "A Pair of Kids;" Mrs. H. A. Heidenbrand, of Hastings, Neb.; Josie E. Moreland, Juniata, Mich.; Stanley B. Smith, Detroit.

The Ohio Society of Surveyors and Civil Engineers will meet in Columbus, January 20, 21 and 22. E. D. Wileman, of this city, is down on the programme for a paper on "Railway Surveying in South Australia."

After Sunday, Jan. 18, the trains on the W. & L. E. railroad will depart as follows: North—No. 4, 9 a. m.; No. 6, 1:13 p. m.; No. 8, 7:50 p. m.; south—No. 5, 1:20 p. m., and No. 7, 6:40 p. m. There will be no morning train south.

Mr. Jacob Poorman a well known and prominent farmer, living five miles north west of this city, has just completed an elegant residence which is now occupied. Mrs. C. Poorman, Mr. Poorman's mother, and Mrs N. Graham of this city reside with him.

The work of weighing mil carried by the Pennsylvania railroad was commenced yesterday morning. It will be continued seventy days and will establish a basis of compensation to the railroad company for the ensuing two years. —Alliance Review.

A card to THE INDEPENDENT says, "Please state after this, through your paper, who and what 'Bill' Jones it is that is engaged in fighting and getting drunk' as there are others of the same name in town, and mistaking one for the other has often occurred."

THE GRISWOLD FUND.

A Sum Total That Rapidly Increases Hour by Hour.

The fund for the orphans grows grandly. THE INDEPENDENT is proud to note the widespread interest felt in making it swell. The acknowledgements below do not, of course, include the subscriptions which are conditional upon suit being brought against the C. L. & W. road, but are for sums brought directly to THE INDEPENDENT and by THE INDEPENDENT turned over to Treasurer Hunt, who will use the money in his own discretion for the benefit of the children.

When the forms of this issue were closed, the receipts at the Rutledge Company's benefit matinee had reached $53, and the sale had not been concluded. One-half of this sum is for the relief of the children.

At two o'clock this afternoon the condition of the fund was as follows:

Previously acknowledged	$109 50
Mrs Wm. Smith	50
Wayne Matthews	25
Cash	1 00
E Kachler	1 00
Mrs. Chas. Heckman	25
Cash	1 00
Total.. to date	$113 50

In the Mayor's Court.

William McCurdy, a Canton molder, spent the night in the city prison for being drunk. His "tale of woe" to the court this morning was that he started with a companion who was going to Mansfield to draw his pension money; that they stopped off at this station, he imbibed freely and after that his memory, left him. He was fined $4.60, but discharged on a promise to pay the bill next Saturday, claiming he was employed at the Canton stove works.

Wm. Aunding, the young man who picked Ed. Poole's pocket, was unable to secure the $200 bail imposed, and was taken to Canton jail this afternoon by the marshal.

In Favor of Free Saloons.

Mr. E. Gleitsman, sr., dissents from the reported decision of the Luther Society, at St. Paul's school house, last Tuesday evening, adverse to the maintenance of saloons. Mr. Gleitsman wishes to go on record as being personally in favor of the repeal of the Dow law and all other restrictive ordinances of all sorts. Mr. Gleitsman does not wish to be understood as endorsing any action not in harmony with his well understood views.

No Justification.

At Dublin school house, west of town, the question debated last night was, "Resolved That the white people of the South are justified in preventing the colored citizens from voting." Isador Meyer and Lyman Harris took the affirmative, and Jacob Reinoehl and Mr. Slatterly the negative. The decision was in favor of the negative side.

Let Your Face Shine.

Have you a joy? Out with it! Set your candle upon the mantelpiece. When in boyhood, in the country, I went to prayer meetings, we went across the cornfield in groups, and father would take a lantern and go ahead, and we would all follow in the light of that one lantern, not stumbling or losing our way. Let your light so shine before men! Don't sit during prayer meeting with your head down in your hands as though you had been asleep two weeks. The homeliest part of you is the top of your head. Let your face shine.—Dr. Talmage in New York Observer.

Country dried apples, peaches and apple-butter at A. J. Wire's.

Plenty of fresh butter and eggs at A. J. Wire's.

Tiddledy winks at the Independent Co.'s.

WITH HOUSEKEEPERS.

THE IMPORTANCE AND HELP OF RELIGION IN THE KITCHEN.

The Cook Stove and the Pantry Both Require a Liberal Exhibition of Grace. God Knows and Sympathizes with Small Troubles.

While in the regular harness of city life the sitting room is so far from the kitchen that we have not much understanding of its toils and perplexities, we have not much to say save when there has been an accident, and the pudding comes in burned or the coffee has not been settled. But housekeeping sometimes in the country and during vacation we have more time to consider, and we wander into the culinary department to see when dinner will be ready. We then bethink ourselves of the grace necessary for the kitchen.

First, there is the grace for managing a balky stove. The best dispositioned stove will sometimes refuse to broil or stew or bake or frizzle. You coax it in every possible way. You reason with it and tell it how important it is that it do its duty. Here is a place for Christian sympathy and help. For lack of this Martha of Bethany acted precipitately, and many a good woman has lost her equilibrium.

Second, there is a grace needed for the pantry. There are but few women who can keep their temper when their best china set gets broken. To study economy for a month and to find the result of this unusual carefulness has leaked out at some mysterious spigot; to have a whole mess of milk soured by one thunder storm; to have the wash boiler boil over and put out the fire; to have the servant make up her mind she doesn't like the place, and leave the house in the midst of the ironing; to have to provide elaborate entertainment for some one whom you asked to come to your house without any idea she would accept the invitation; to find after the quinces are all peeled and cut that the brass kettle has been borrowed—all this demands grace for the kitchen.

We masculines have yet to learn that the kitchen is the most important end of the household. If that go wrong the whole establishment is wrong. It decides the health of the household, and health settles almost everything. The kitchen knife has often cut off the brightest prospects. The kitchen gridiron has often consumed a commercial enterprise. The kitchen kettle has kept many a good man in hot water. It will never be fully known how much the history of the world was affected by good or bad cookery.

Let no housekeeper, therefore, despise her occupation, but rather pray for grace to fulfill her mission. The toils and fatigues and vexations of such a sphere may be unappreciated by husbands and fathers and mothers, but God knows and sympathizes. If, according to the Bible, God puts into a bottle his people's tears, he will count the number of sweat drops on your forehead while bending over the stove. Be faithful. There will be a grand supper after a while for the preparation of which you will have no anxiety. It will be the marriage supper of the Lamb, and you will be one of the banqueters.—Dr. Talmage in Christian Herald.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

A gospel temperance meeting will be held in the "Y" rooms to morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. All are welcome.

Owing to the illness of the pastor, there will be no service at St. Paul's church to-morrow. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.

First M. E. church, corner of Main and East streets. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 9.15. Epworth League service at 6. All are invited. A. R. Chapman, pastor.

There will be preaching at the Christian church both morning and evening by the pastor. Subject at 10:45 a. m., "The church and the world." Sunday school at 9:39 a. m.; young people's meeting Wednesday evening. C. C. Smith, pastor.

St. John's Evangelical church: Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., lesson, St. Matthew xxv, the parable of the ten virgins; service 10:30 a. m., text Romans xii, 7-12, subject, "Practical lesson of the Christian's school of life;" service 2:30 p. m., text, Romans iii. 22, 23.

Six Congregational churches were organized in Colorado during last year, and seventeen houses of worship erected at a cost of $150,000. Benevolent contributions aggregated $16,763, a gain of $13,601 over last year. Of the 607 persons who joined the churches 341 united on confession.

In Cincinnati, O., four Presbyterian churches have been dedicated within a year, and several others will be completed in the next twelve months.

Count George Waldstein, who died within three months of his young wife, Countess Pasqualine Metternich, has left his whole fortune, which amounts to about half a million florins, to the poor of Vienna, for whom a home is to be founded with the money. The young couple were married five years, but left no children.

The Catholic magistrates of Ghent, Belgium, have recognized the Salvation Army as a sect, and have fined a number of persons who were brought before them charged with having created a disturbance at meetings held by the army.

There are already 1,500 communicants in the mission churches established along the Congo by English and American missionaries. Considering how short a time it is since this whole region was unexplored, this is a remarkable record.

New line of laces, embroidery, silk tinsel and fancy ornaments in plush and metal, suitable for fancy work of all kinds at West Side Variety Bazaar.

For cheapest and best pie fruit try our Morello pitted cherries. 3 lb cans for 25 cents. Dielhenn Bros.

Largest line of fine canned fruits in the city, special prices per dozen or case. Dielhenn Bros.

THE EIGHTH COMMANDMENT.

Honesty Is Always the Best Policy in the End, Says Dr. Dykes.

It is perfectly certain that there is a judgment which overtakes fraud in the end. Even for the immediate object of national wealth, honesty would be a better policy. Should an individual suffer here or there for his exceptional integrity, the slow working laws of righteousness, by which Almighty God rules, will bring him speedy compensation in the long run. If we would call ourselves Christian people at all let us be at least and at every cost scrupulously an honest people—avoiding the subtle, indirect fraud, known as sharp practice no less than barefaced theft. But if we would be such Christian people as Christ's law requires we must read the Old Testament statute of Exodus under a new light.

For the "law of the letter," or for its design to convict the dishonest, it may be enough to say, with every criminal code in the world, "Thou shalt not steal." But Christ's law is not one of negatives. How runs the New Testament? "Let no man seek his own, but every man another's wealth." The brotherly love that cares for a neighbor's good alongside of one's own and as one's own is the sole radical or final cure for dishonorable dealing in every shape. Are we members one of another? Do we love our neighbor as ourselves? Have we learned the golden rule? Are we baptized into the spirit of one who did not come to please himself, but to save his brother's life? Then so far from scheming to draw our neighbor's money, by hook or crook, into our own till, we shall carry even into business (which is an affair of justice) a little of that noble righteousness which leans to the side of charity. It is the man who, outside the market, knows how to be merciful, that may in most cases be trusted to deal fairly inside the market.

When our Lord Jesus would secure that bare minimum of righteousness at our hands—that we do not steal—he does it by bidding us aim a great deal higher: "Give to him that asketh thee." "Charge them that are rich in this world in that they be rich in good works, ready to distribute, willing to communicate." "Let him that stole steal no more, but rather let him labor, working with his hands the thing that is good, that he may have to give to him that needeth." Unless our righteousness shall exceed that of this world and its market places we shall in no wise enter into the kingdom of heaven.—J. Oswald Dykes, D. D.

OUT OF A LIVING TOMB.

A Pennsylvania Lawyer, Said to be Insane, Escapes from the Asylum.

SOUTH BEND, IND., Jan. 17.—Col. Anthony Simpson, for over thirty years one of the leading lawyers of Central Pennsylvania, has arrived in this city from Kalamazoo, Mich., where he had been detained in the hospital for the insane since the 18th of last October, and from which place he escaped Sunday night. He denies that he is insane, saying that whatever mental disturbance he may for the time being have suffered was entirely due to a mild attack of paralysis two years ago. He has retained counsel.

A TERROR IN THE RIVER.

Combination of Animal, Serpent and Fish Attacks Boatmen While at Work.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., Jan. 17.—While gathering sand a few miles above this place, two boatmen were attacked by a huge serpent-shaped animal, about ten feet in length, and after a desperate struggle barely escaped with their lives. The animal had a head like a fish, and appeared to be nearly two feet through the body. Something like this strange inhabitant of the water was observed near here last March, but none of the rivermen are anxious to make a catch of it.

ROBBING THE DEAD.

A Hot Springs, Arkansas, Official Under a Serious Charge.

HOT SPRINGS, ARK., Jan. 17.—William Wilson, coroner of this county, was arrested on a warrant sworn out by the widow of J. H. Wright, who was shot and killed by Tom Dennis, charging him with robbing the dead body of her husband of a diamond pin valued at $175. This development has intensified the excitement created by the murder, and the outcome will be watched with interest.

Large Hotel Destroyed.

MAHONY CITY, PA., Jan. 17.—Fire was discovered in the three-story frame building occupied by Guy Irish, the stationer. The flames spread rapidly, and in a short time the building was destroyed. The fire then spread to the large hotel of W. Pensinger. This, too, together with Quinn's butcher shop, was badly damaged.

Part of Tunkhannock Inundated.

TUNKHANNOCK, PA., Jan. 17.—Considerable alarm is felt here, owing to an immense ice gorge which has formed in the Susquehanna. The river is overflowing the banks, submerging the lowlands so that most of the residents in the lower portion of the town have been compelled to move from their houses.

LATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Gen. S. V. Benet, chief of ordnance, U. S. A., will be placed on the retired list next Thursday.

A number of German manufacturers plan to breed rabbits at wholesale in order to provide their laborers with cheap meat.

The official report shows that 300 persons were transported to Siberia during the past year. It is known, however, that the number was far greater.

Professor Reyher, of the university at St. Petersburg, has crushed his own skull through the careless handling of his shotgun while hunting elks.

Gen. Wolseley, commander-in-chief in Ireland, is concentrating the soldiers at Cork, Dublin and Belfast. There are nearly 14,000 soldiers in Dublin and 9,000 in the Cork command.

Dr. Doller, a physician of Paris, has just recovered from an illness of three weeks which he attributes to an injection of Koch's lymph. The doctor used the lymph upon himself as an experiment. He recollects nothing that occurred during the early days of his illness.

A St. Petersburg dispatch says that the Russian government, in re-organizing its foreign secret service, will hereafter have a direct agency in New York. Heretofore the work of the Russian secret service in America has been done through American detective agencies, whose members have been employed to keep a watch on Nihilists and other political refugees.

LEFT THEIR INSTRUMENTS.

FIVE HUNDRED MEN OUT ON THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL.

This Number will be Increased from Day to Day—The Great Majority will Never Return—The Company Fear That Only Incompetent Men Can be Secured—The Engineers Likely to Object Vigorously to Working with This Class and a Tie-Up May Result.

CHICAGO, Jan. 17.—Telegraph operators and station agents on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway system began vacating their positions yesterday morning and the march was kept up until night, when the reports received at the strike committee's headquarters in Chicago indicated that about 500 men had left the company's employ. These figures are taken from the reports sent in from ten divisions of the road. "On some divisions," Grand Chief Thurston said, "not as many men went out as we expected, but advices from other divisions show that a much larger number have resigned than were counted on, so that on the whole we have got out as large a force as we hoped. This number will be increased from day to day. The great majority of the men who have gone out have gone out for good. They will never return to the service of that company. Others will return only upon the conditions already named. We have had a call for men from other roads and we shall fill these positions with our men as fast as possible."

Really in the Hands of the Engineers.

The greatest fear the railroad company has is that the strike will spread among the operators and agents to such an extent that only indifferent men can be secured for their places. This in itself they might stand for a time, but the question arises as to how the engineers will like to receive clearances from incompetent operators. The officers of the road realize that the strike is really in the hands of the engineers. If they object vigorously to working with incompetent men a tie-up might follow. The engineers are openly in sympathy with the strikers, and it is feared they may seek a cause for demanding their reinstatement.

Phenomenal.

The astonishing practice of Dr. Nicholls since he came to Canton, less than three months ago is truly wonderful. He has successfully treated more than nine hundred patients who were afflicted with all manner of maladies and has turned away a large number as incurable. Patients are daily coming from all parts of the State to be treated by him. He is kept busy from early morning till late into the night. Read his new advertisement.

25 per cent. reduction on all holiday stock—books, albums, plush and leather goods, lamps, brass goods, etc. The Independent Company.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

W. BAKER & Co.'s Breakfast Cocoa

from which the excess of oil has been removed, is

Absolutely Pure and it is Soluble.

No Chemicals

are used in its preparation. It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is therefore far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, strengthening, EASILY DIGESTED, and admirably adapted for invalids as well as for persons in health.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

Wolff's ACME Blacking

IS WATERPROOF. A HANDSOME POLISH. A LEATHER PRESERVER. NO BRUSHING REQUIRED. Shoes can be washed daily.

Used by men, women and children.

Mamma, let us buy this antique table; it has an ugly color now but I can make it look like Mahogany or Rosewood and it will be just lovely. I'll fix it to suit you. 25 cents worth of

THAT'S PIK-RON MARK A PAINT THAT DOES ALL SEE THROUGH. TRY IT.

will do the work.

Sold Everywhere.

WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia.

E. D. Wileman,

ENGINEER & SURVEYOR,

OFFICE IN WARWICK BLOCK.

All work accurately and promptly attended to. P. O. Box, 47.

Real Estate bought, sold and exchanged.

TO THE PUBLIC.

JAN KEE

Formerly with Tun Kee in the Minich block and No. 1 East Tremont street, has started a first-class

New Laundry at No. 45 East Main Street

Where he will be prepared to show to the public the finest work in his line. He has the latest improved machinery.

New Shirts, 15c, 2 for 25c Shirts, 10c. Collars, 2c Ladies Collars, 2 for 5c. Cuffs, 4c.

IS BUSINESS DULL WITH YOU?

ADVERTISING IS AN ANTIDOTE FOR DULLNESS.

•TRY•IT•

AND SEE YOUR STORE FILL WITH CUSTOMERS.

Headquarters FOR Lumber

We are the agents of large Lumber Manufacturers. We can sell

Rough and Dressed Lumber,

SHINGLES AND LATH.

-:-Sash, Doors and Blinds,-:-

At Prices Which Will Defy Competition.

WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

Call on us and be convinced.

M. A. BROWN & SON, Agts.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

Do You Know a Bargain When You See It?

A Plain Window Shade Costs:

For oil cloth, 2 yards, at 18 cents	36
For shade roller	15
For screws, tacks and labor	25
Total	76

We will sell you this same shade, ready to hang in your house, in five different colors, made in the best manner, of the best material and mounted upon the best roller for..... 40

Saving you just..... 36

We call this a bargain. Come and look at it.

The Independent Co.

NOTICE

To members of The Home Library Association, the Chicago Buyers Union and other similar institutions.

It is with pleasure The Independent Company propose to all such subscribers and book buyers generally, that they are in a position to furnish any book or publication of any kind listed in the catalogues of these associations at their prices, and in many cases lower and also to give all persons, whether subscribers or not, the privilege of selecting from any edition in the market at correspondingly low prices.

These books we deliver free, saving the cost of express charges from Chicago and New York and cost of remitting.

We would be pleased to quote prices and wish that it might be remembered that we sell

ANY BOOK AT PRICE TIME TO PERSON.

THE INDEPENDENT CO.

Miss Helen Ryder

Will continue the

INSURANCE BUSINESS

Formerly conducted by her father at the old stand

OverDielhenn's ClothingStore

SOUTH ERIE STREET.

REAL ESTATE BULLETIN.

For Sale—Residences

Four room house, South Erie street, corner lot $1,400

Four room (double) house, two out-kithens $2,000

Six roomed house, double lot, Richville Ave. $1500.

Seven roomed house, Wellman street, $2,700

For Rent.

Store room, Stone Block.

Store Room in Opera Block, now occupied by Goodhart Bros. Possession given April 1st, 1891.

Business Property.

Ninety-two feet front on Erie street, on P., Ft. W & C. Ry., and Ohio canal. Unexcelled location for manufactory.

Vacant Lots.

One lot on West Tremont street, $425

One lot on South Erie street, $600.

Two lots on Wechter street, $225.

Forty-two lots in Kent Jarvis' 2d add. $300 to $45

Nineteen lots in my Richville Ave. add., $225

One lot on South Erie street, in Julia M. Jarvis sub-division, $550.

One lot on East Main street, best lot on the street $2,100.

One lot just off West Tremont street, $600.

Six lots near the C., L. & W. and W. & L. E. railroads, $300.

Also have on my list many choice Western lands for sale or exchange, and many other bargains.

Easy Terms,

Long Time,

Low Interest

CALL AND SEE ME.

JAS. R. DUNN,

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

MASSILLON & CLEVELAND RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER, MASSILLON, OHIO, January 1, 1891.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors, and the transaction of any other business that may come before the meeting, will be held at the German Deposit Bank (its general office,) in the City of Massillon, on Tuesday, the third day of February 1891, at 12 o'clock noon. JOHN J. HALEY, Secretary

Houses for Sale

RANGING IN PRICE

From $900 to $3000

A number of

—LOTS FOR SALE.—

In different parts of the city.

W. K. L. Warwick.

MASSILLON DAILY INDEPENDENT.

EXTRA SHEET. MASSILLON, O., SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1891. PAGES FIVE TO EIGHT

LABOR'S WORLD.

JOHN M'BRIDE.

An Industrial Convention.

T. V. Powderly, general master workman of the Knights of Labor, has issued a notice to that order in which he gives the report of the committee on political action, as submitted at the Denver session, and calls upon the members of all local assemblies to vote upon the date which they prefer for the holding of an industrial conference, based upon the platform adopted by the Knights and Farmers' Alliance, at St. Louis in December, 1889. The report of the committee favored holding the conference in the city of Washington, on the last Wednesday in July next, so that the newly elected congressmen might take part in the work and be governed by the result reached. It seems as though the date fixed differs from that agreed upon by the National Farmers' Alliance, which lately met in Ocala, Florida. The latter issued a call for a convention to be held in Cincinnati, O., on Feb. 23, next. At an informal conference of the officers of Knights of Labor and those who signed the call for the Cincinnati convention, it was decided to postpone the latter convention until the industrial convention had been held, and their platform of principles agreed upon, and when this was done, the convention, to start an independent political party, would be held. Mr. Powderly recommends three dates for holding the industrial conference in the city of Washington, Feb. 23, March 25, and July 29; he also suggests that the first date will be the most appropriate and thinks it should be named. The date will be determined upon by ballot, and as it is a matter of considerable importance it should receive careful attention at the hands of members. It is not merely intended, however, to confine the industrial conference to representatives from the Knights, but it is open to all labor organizations that desire to participate in its work. All are invited, and it might be well for all to take part.

New Zealand Labor.

Mr. J. D. Connelley, American consul at Auckland, New Zealand, in his report to the government gives some valuable and interesting information as to the condition of laboring people in that country. He says that: "The condition of the New Zealand laborer is, perhaps, as comfortable as any of his class in the world. Wages are reasonably high and produce cheap. The climate is mild and equable, thus adding additional comforts to his lot. He suffers from neither extreme heat nor cold. He has more privileges, more holidays and half holidays in the year than are attainable in any other country. He works less hours in the week and receives more pay in proportion to the number of hours he toils than he would in most countries. He is well housed and clothed; in fact, he is well provided for in every respect. He is not degraded because he toils for a livelihood. His children are educated at the expense of the state, even the higher branches of education being open to the poorest child in the colony. All may graduate at the universities of New Zealand at the expense of the taxpayers"

When speaking of labor organizations their power and methods, he conveys to the working people of this country an idea as to what our organizations are deficient in, and that is the ability to act in concert with each other upon questions that affect their common interests, he says: "There is no country in the world, perhaps, where labor is so thoroughly organized as it is in New Zealand. Nearly every branch of labor where a dozen men can conveniently be brought together, are organized into a union, and these unions affiliate with others, thus forming a powerful combination of labor, which for unanimity of sentiment and common interests, I believe, has no equal. For instance, if the tailoresses' union decides to go out on a strike, the seamen's union, the bakers', the bootmakers', farm laborers', and every other conceivable union in the colony make common cause and come to the rescue at once, not by expressions of sympathy alone, but by substantial weekly or fortnightly contributions to the strikers This is done even where those directly engaged in the struggle are not affiliated with any other labor organization in the colony.

"The labor unions of New Zealand are irresistibly powerful. They have the welfare and destiny of the colony in their own hands, and they can demand and obtain any reform they may desire. Capital, in its present disorganized state, is utterly powerless to resist the compact combinations of labor which confront it at every turn. The sympathies of the masses of the people generally are with the unions, and must continue so while there is a disposition among the union men to be reasonable in their demands."

Regarding short hour work days an interesting account is given and the efforts of organized and concerted action on part of the workingmen in all trades is again demonstrated to be the instrument by which success was achieved. No other country can show a record equal to New Zealand if the following be true: "Eight hours per day constitute a day's work in this colony in nearly all branches of labor. Railway employes, however, had to work ten hours each day until lately. There are over four thousand railway employes in New Zealand, and their union is supposed to be among the strongest in the colony. The New Zealand railways are managed by a commission appointed by parliament for a certain number of years. These commissions have sole control of all matters pertaining to the operation of the railways, and are not subject to instructions from the government even. A few weeks ago the employes conceived the idea that they had many grievances to be redressed, and accordingly communicated with the commissioners. A conference was arranged between the leaders of the Railway Union and the commissioners, which resulted satisfactorily to the men.

"The question of eight hours per day for all men employed on the government railways proved to be the only stumbling block that stood in the way of an amicable adjustment of all differences. The commissioners gracefully yielded all points in dispute, even the eight hours per day continuous labor; but the leaders of the union demanded that eight hours of intermittent labor should constitute a day's work. This the commissioners were unwilling to concede, but, to prevent a strike, which was imminent, not only of railway men, but of seamen, coal miners, etc., a compromise was finally effected which resulted in nine hours of intermittent labor being recognized as a day's work on all the government railways of New Zealand."

It is always charged against labor organizations, that whenever they grow strong, and realize their strength, they grow oppressive in their exactions from employers. This charge is not well founded, but the history of labor disputes show that there is some reason for its having been made. To secure that amelioration of conditions desired by working men and women, labor organizations should demand only what they are willing to concede—justice. The labor unions of New Zealand evidently believe in being just, and of preventing loss and suffering by strikes. They do not fear being forced into a position in which they must give ample and satisfactory proof of being right before obtaining either concessions to their demands or the approbation of the public. This Mr. Connelley evidences by his statement that "There is at present a bill pending before the New Zealand parliament which is calculated to do away with the necessity of having strikes, and establish the rights of the laboring classes. The object of this bill is to create a board of arbitration, to which all disputes between laborer and employer must be submitted for adjudication, the decision of the board to be binding upon those concerned. The board is to be constituted as follows: The employer or employers are to appoint two members, and the labor unions two, these four to choose and elect an umpire. There is very little doubt but that this bill will be passed during this or the next session of parliament It is therefore hoped that the passage of this bill will remedy the growing tendency to unreasonableness, which has of late at least in some instaeces, manifested itself among the more powerful unions, and thus placed capital and labor upon a better understanding if not upon a more equitable basis."

This is the only method of preventing strikes, and sooner or later a compulsory arbitration law must be passed in this country. Courts of justice, as now constituted, are but arbitration tribunals, whose duty it is to adjudicate differences which arise between citizens. Why not try similar methods of deciding disputes between employers and employes?

Miner's Annual Convention.

The call for the annual convention of United Mine Workers has been issued, and much interest centers in what will be done at the convention. It will be the largest convention, and will represent the most powerful and influential body of miners, ever held in this country. The eight-hour work day and other equally important questions will be considered. The miners should send their best men to the convention. Following is the call:

To the Officers and Members of the U. M. W. of A.—Greeting:

In accordance with the last convention our annual convention will be held in the City Hall, Columbus, Ohio, commencing Tuesday, February 10, 1891

Representatives from districts, divisions or isolated locals, shall have one vote for 100 members or less, and an additional vote for each 100 members or majority fraction thereof; but no representative shall have more than five votes.

The loading questions to come before the convention will be scale of prices, screens, cash payments, and especially the eight-hour movement. The A. F. of L. at its convention in Detroit, Mich., decided in accordance with the action of the Executive Board of the U. M. W. of A., that the miners shall inaugurate the eight hour day on the first of May, 1891. It is important that delegates come with all information possible on that question, that all needed preparation may be made.

In consideration of our dual form of organization, a meeting of N. T. A. 135 will be held the same week commencing Monday the 9th, at 1:30 p. m. The President and M. W. of each district, or division or isolated local, will please take notice that it will be necessary to hold meetings of the secret branch of the different districts to elect delegates to attend the business that exclusively belongs to N. T. A. 135, K. of L.

I would suggest that any important changes desired in the constitution of the U. M. W. of A. should be communicated to us as early as possible, that the executive board may prepare all such matter for the convention.

Fraternally submitted,
J. B. RAE, President.
ROBERT WATCHORN, S.-T.

McBryde on the Alabama Strike.

Owing to ill health, P. McBryde has returned from Alabama, where he had been in charge of the miners' strike. He reports that during his experience in the labor movement, he never met a set of men who are more deserving of success than the striking miners of Alabama. There is no grumbling; every man acts as if the strike depended on him alone. This is the more surprising when we consider the difficulties the men are laboring under. They have the convict contract system, about 2,000 of whom are at present employed in the mines. The cotton picking being over, negroes are daily brought in to take the place of the strikers. The land being in the hands of the coal barons, no striker dare go near the mines, yet with all the facilities for blacklegging, not twenty white miners have returned to work since the strike was inaugurated on Dec. 1, 1890. If the various trades of the country recognized all that depended on the result of the miners' strike, we feel certain they would contribute liberally at once to assist the strikers. Organized labor is yet in its infancy in the South and the opposition of the coal companies is more against the organization than against the advance in mining rates. When we consider that coal mining in the South is but an addenda to the other business of the several corporations (as we find that the majority of the companies are styled "coal, iron and railway companies,") we begin to realize the importance of the present struggle. The organizations around Birmingham have taken the alarm and are coming to the aid of the miners, morally and financially. This is timely and we trust no time will be lost by the organizations in the North in taking similar action. The employers of labor in the South pretend to have a holy horror of agitators from the North, and in this they are ably assisted by the Southern press, whose columns are closed to the workingmen. This pretense on their part is the outcome of a deep laid scheme to inaugurate a war upon the iron industries of the North. At the present rate of wages, pig iron can be produced and sold at $9.11 per ton, and the agents have specific orders to sell at any price; the result of this policy can be seen in the shut-down in Mahoning valley, O., and the Shenango valley, Pa. This war against Northern industries is to be vigorously carried out; the only barrier in the way is the rapid growth of organization amongst all workmen connected with the coal and iron industries of the South. The moment an officer of any national organization arrives he is dubbed "a foreign agitator." It has been well said, "suspicion haunts the guilty mind." The iron and coal lords of the South, aware of their own base conduct, think that the Northern iron manufacturers are endeavoring to offset this competition by causing agitation among their workmen. We are sorry there is not more truth in the rumor, but would recommend this phase of the present strike to the iron manufacturers of the North. Neither the coal trade, the iron trade or trade in any other industry should be made profitable to invested capital by imposing conditions that oppress, or wages that starve the labor employed. The laborer is at all times worthy of his hire, and no industry can long prosper when this truth is denied.

A Munich Home for Workingmen.

A unique workingmen's home has just been opened in Munich, Germany, with the object of giving unmarried workingmen all the comforts of unadorned life, without any of the restraints that usually encumber such an enterprise. The building has a basement and four stories of yellow brick, a granite entrance surmounted with the inscription "Workingmen's Home," and at least one window for each of the 123 sleeping rooms in it. Most of the rooms contain but one bed; a few corner rooms have two. Each room contains, besides a spring bed with a hair mattress, a wardrobe, a washstand, a writing table, a chair, mirror and stove, all of which are kept tight, trim and clean by the management at its own expense.

The cost of a single room thus furnished is between thirty and forty cents a week. A room with two beds is rented for twice as much. Some of the best rooms bring as much as sixty to seventy-five cents a week. Workingmen who wish their boots cleaned and their clothes brushed must pay two and one-half cents a week extra for the luxury. In addition to all the sleeping rooms and kitchens, the new building has a reading room, a library with 4,000 volumes, a machine room, a gymnasium, a bowling alley and a steam laundry, all of which are lighted electrically. The summer garden behind the building includes almost an acre, and has been laid out by the most celebrated landscape gardener in Munich. The Society for the Education of Workingmen erected the new home, and to do so spent all its money, about $30,000. All members of the society have free access to the bowling alleys, reading room, library and gymnasium. The lodgings, however, are reserved for the workingmen outside the society.

The Author of "Cæsar's Column."

"Cæsar's Column," a story of the Twentieth century, was issued last June by a new and comparatively unknown publishing house. The name on the title page was Edmund Boisgilbert, M. D., and it was given out that this was a pseudonym. The leading magazines and reviews, with one exception, and many of the great newspapers entirely ignored the book, and everything at first was against its success. It created the most profound interest, however, among those who read it, and soon became talked about. Considerable guessing was done as to the real name of the author, among those prominently named being Judge Tourgee, Mark Twain, T. V. Powderly, Robert G. Ingersoll, Chauncey M. Depew, Benjamin F. Butler and others. The publishers, F. J. Schulte & Co., of Chicago, now announce that Ignatius Donnelly, author of "Atlantis," "Ragnarok" and "The Great Cryptogram," is also the author of "Cæsar's Column." Mr. Donnelly escaped general suspicion because his previous writings are more distinguished by laborious industry and wide information than by the qualities that go to make the creator of romances.

The Long and Short Day.

A flagman employed by the Long Island railroad, in an interview with a reporter of The Brooklyn Eagle, said:

"What are my hours? Well, they're mostly all hours. That's about it. We has a long day, a short day and a day off. My pardner he says the long day is forty-eight hours, the short day is twenty-four hours and the day off is all day on. But he is kinder jokin', ye see. 'Tisn't quite so bad as that. We goes on at 5 o'clock or so, and stays on till midnight on our long days. We gets off at 7 o'clock on our short days; an' then on our days off we come and flag from 7 until 12 o'clock. But sometimes the long day and the day off get to 2 or 3 o'clock before we gets away."

The New Era.

With watchful eye each husband strict
Economy exerts,
For now he has to keep his wife
In shirts.

ALICE IN HUNGERLAND.

THE TRIALS OF A LITTLE CRIPPLED BUTTONHOLE MAKER.

The unequal distribution of wealth in this country has never had a more striking example than is furnished in the case of Henry Rew, an intelligent Brooklyn laborer, 57 years old. Rew, with his wife and daughter, came to this country four years ago from England. He got along fairly well for two years, until an accident rendered the amputation of his right hand at the wrist necessary. Since that time he has been practically helpless as a provider for his family, and the burden of its support fell upon his daughter Alice. The latter is 27 years old. Her right leg was amputated at the calf when she was but 12 years old. She walks with one crutch. Alice has scrofulous tendencies, and the constant strain upon her left leg in walking has developed an alarming weakness in that member. Alice thinks that if she could afford to buy a cork right leg her health would improve, because she could then move around with more ease.

While in England Alice was apprenticed to a tailor, and she picked up a fair knowledge of the trade. She was unable, however, to secure work in Brooklyn as a tailoress, and so she fell back upon buttonhole making. Now buttonhole making is not as profitable as cutting your own coupons off government bonds. It takes rank as an industry, perhaps, with ragpicking. But it is a perfectly honorable occupation and unremunerative as well. And so while the brokers in Wall street were doing all they could to elevate the prices of pork and flour, Alice was pegging away at the buttonholes, in order to procure those necessities for her father and mother. While Alice was perfectly willing to make buttonholes all day and late into the night, she could not get the work to do. It was furnished by the small tailors in the vicinity of 231 Gold street, where the Rews live.

As the custom of these tailors is limited, all the work they could furnish to Alice was an average of seventy-five buttonholes per week, which, at two cents per hole, brought in the princely income of $1.50, the price of a comfortable seat in the theatre. Somebody has very truly said that forty Jumbos could not draw the wealth of the Astors if it was welded into golden ingots, but according to prevalent conventional ideas this has nothing to do with buttonhole making. This $1.50 per week went to buy the terrapin, canvasback duck and champagne with which the Rews regaled themselves. Sometimes Rew himself came in for a share of these luxuries and sometimes he didn't. For, curiously enough, Rew had a thing called a heart in his maimed hulk, and while his daughter was stitching away at the buttonholes he was walking the streets looking for a job. There is a grim and ghastly humor in the way Rew relates his experiences in search of work.

He went into a stove manufactory one day, and the fat and prosperous proprietor asked him in a gentle, bantering tone if he could lift one end of a 500 pound kitchen range with one hand. Rew did not reply. He went out of the door and looked off upon the East river, which flowed temptingly near him. But the thought of Alice and the buttonholes prompted him to try again. This time it was at a paper factory. Here he met with the marrow curdling reply that when two armed men went begging there was no chance for the one armed. But just at this critical time an inspiration came to Rew. It occurred to him that if he could have a steel frame fastened over the stump of his right arm he might then be able to handle the bundles of paper. So he hurried over to New York and asked the price of a frame such as he desired, with a cup shaped extremity into which could be screwed the coveted hook. The clerk replied that such an appliance could be bought for $50.

Rew set to thinking, and he was surprised to find that it would require 2,500 buttonholes, and that his daughter would have to work nearly thirty-five weeks in order to earn that sum. And so Rew, like a sensible man, gave up the idea of purchasing the hook, and went home to lie awake all night and listen to the groans of his daughter as she tossed on her bed of pain. It was as impossible for Rew to get his hook as it would be for Jay Gould to crawl through the eye of a needle. Meanwhile, to make the situation more interesting, the landlord called upon the Rews for the $6 which they owed him as occupants of two small rooms in the basement of 231 Gold street, in neither of which would it be possible to swing a cat by the tail. Naturally enough the Rews did not have the money.

Some so called crank has said that rent is murder. Perhaps starvation will fit this situation as well. Alice had earned twenty-five cents in two days when the landlord called. The buttonhole industry happened to be rather quiet just then. She hobbled to the door, and was politely informed that if the rent was not paid on the following day the family would be evicted. This brings to mind the command of a religious zealot, who, when a martyr was tied to the stake, said, "Put green wood under him so that he'll burn slow." That is what the wealthy capitalists, as represented by the landlords, are doing every day—roasting the poor slowly. Alice was dazed and frightened. She seized her crutch and hobbled half crazed across the Brooklyn bridge, and wandered aimlessly on her halting way about the streets of New York. She was gone for a week, and was returned to her home by a charitable man who had found her famished upon a doorstep. Meanwhile the Rews were saved from eviction by a man who forgot to leave his name. But the next month's rent is due and buttonholes are a drug on the market. As for the cork leg and the hook, they are as far away as the plains of paradise. ERNEST JARROLD.

TURF NOTES.

The 2-year-old Tittle Tattle was recently sold by auction in England for $8,200.

The 2-year-olds in the Dwyer string at Gravesend are said to be an unusually good lot.

Jockey Fred Taral received $500 for winning the New Year's cup at Clifton with Macbeth II.

A rumor is current in New York turf circles that Eddie Gould intends to buy a string of thoroughbreds and go in for racing.

Miss Woodford, the one time queen of the running turf, and one of the greatest bread winners that the Dwyers ever owned, is to be bred to Salvator. She has been at Mr. Haggin's California ranch for the past three years, having been purchased by that gentleman for $10,000.

William L., Nutwood and Meander lead among those named in getting extreme speed, each having won in 2:17 or better. Among the 11-year-old sires of performers in the 2:30 list, those that have got the most extreme speed are William L., Pilot Medium and Meander, each of which has better than a 2:17 performer to their credit.

Pilot Medium, Lord Russell, Nugget, Mambrino Gift and Hylas are all out of mares by Pilot, Jr. Minerva is the greatest of these great Pilot, Jr., mares in the number of her sons that have sired 2:19 performers. She has three such, to wit: Meander, the sire of Pimlico, 2:16¾; Egmont, the sire of Combination, 2:18¼, and Nugget, the sire of Gold Leaf, 2:19.

T. H. Williams and Ira Ramsdell, who raced in the east last year as the Undine stable, have dissolved partnership, Mr. Ramsdell taking the 2-year-olds Oscar and Homer, while Mr. Williams retains Rinfax, Glenlevit, and the yearlings by Falsetto from the sister to Springbok. Williams has leased the running qualities of Racine for this year, and will bring him east again.

Many new men will take their chances on the turf in 1891. Chester W. Chapin, the wealthy New Yorker, has announced his intention of becoming a horseman, and Foxhall Keene will also try for honors. John Hunter's colors will be seen on a dozen 2-year-olds. Joseph Arthur, the playwright, will also have a select string, and it is intimated that Actor Denman Thompson will run a few flyers in his own name.

Senator Stanford is extremely anxious to have all the get of Electioneer trained and driven to records, as he is of the opinion that in the course of a few years his favorite sire will have 100 performers to his credit in the 2:30 list. There are over 150 sons and daughters of the dead stallion at Palo Alto, and as but thirty-eight more are needed to swell the number of 2:30 performers to 100, it is probable that the object could be accomplished.

ORIGIN OF SOME NAMES.

Dillon is Welsh, from Dillyn, meaning handsome, brave.

Astor is Scandinavian, from the town of Oster, in Jutland, meaning star.

Cameron is Gaelic, from Cam, crooked and sron, nose; hence, hooked nose.

Delamater—This is a French name, from Le Maiter, meaning the preceptor, a master, or landlord.

Tilman—The farmer or Alliance governor of South Carolina is well named, as his name means tiller of the soil.

McCarthy—This name is pure Irish, and means the son of Canthack, who was an Irish chieftain of the Eleventh century.

Blaine—This name is from the Town of Blain, in France. It has also a claim to Welsh origin, and in that case it signifies the summit or top.

Parnell—The deposed Irish leader has not an Irish name. It comes from Italy, and is derived from Petronilla, a pretty stone, and also an immodest girl.

Vanderbilt is Dutch, from byl, a hatchet or bill. The ship carpenters in Amsterdam were nicknamed die byltie, the hatchet or bill men. Van, the Dutch for the word of. Hence Van die bilt, or of the bill men.

Pattison—This is an Irish name and means the son of Patrick. The name Patterson is the same. Patrick is derived from the Latin Patricious, meaning noble, a senator. The name was bestowed upon the eldest sons of the Roman senators.—American Notes and Queries.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

Cowboys and cavalrymen are usually bowlegged from sitting astride a horse so constantly.

The right arm of a blacksmith, from constant use, is almost hypertrophied, while the left arm, from disuse, becomes atrophied.

A shoemaker is almost always round shouldered from continually bending over the last between his knees as he sews and hammers.

The head of a bricklayers' laborer is held aloft from his habit of carrying a hod on his shoulder and looking above him as he climbs up the scaffolding.

A carpenter's right shoulder is almost invariably higher than his left, in consequence of having to use his right arm all the time in planing and hammering. With every shaving his shoulder rises with a jerk, and it finally becomes natural to him to hold himself in that way.

All good orators have most abnormally wide mouths. This is the direct consequence of their habit of using sonorous words and speaking with deliberation and correct pronunciation. If one practices this before the glass one can see that the muscles in the cheeks are stretched more than ordinarily, and the mouth is extended a great deal more than in everyday conversation.—Detroit Free Press.

THE PERFECT MAN.

From the crown to the nape of the neck is one-twelfth the stature of a perfectly formed man.

The hand from the wrist to the end of the middle finger is one-tenth of the total height of a man of perfect proportions.

A man of good proportions is as tall as the distance between the tips of his fingers when both arms are extended to full length.

The face from the highest point of the forehead, where the hair begins, to the end of the chin is one-tenth of the whole stature of a man of perfect mold.

If the face from the roots of the hair to the chin be divided into three equal parts the first division determines the place where the eyebrows should meet, the second the opening of the nostrils, if the man be perfect in form.

THE PRINTER-EDITOR.

A STATUE OF HORACE GREELEY TO BE UNVEILED MAY 30.

The Horace Greeley statue, the funds for the erection of which were contributed mainly through the exertions of the printers of New York city, with the co-operation of those in other sections of the country, is nearing completion. Work has been commenced in casting it in bronze, and on Memorial Day, 1891, if no unforeseen accident occurs, the statue to the printer-editor will be unveiled in City Hall park, a locality where Greeley spent so much of his time, and on which he often gazed from his window on the corner of Spruce and Nassau streets.

The exertions of those having the erection of the memorial in charge speak but one thing—the respect with which they hold the memory of one of the greatest hearted of men and the unfailing champion of their rights. He was the first president of their union, No. 6, now grown far above even his expectations.

The history of the fund dates shortly after 1872, the year in which Horace Greeley died. Some of the great American journalist's friends and admirers formed the Horace Greeley Monument association and collected subscriptions, but the movement to erect a fitting and lasting monument for one reason or another collapsed.

Sixteen years passed and nothing was done until some of Horace Greeley's old employes in the grand army post named after him co-operated with a committee from Typographical Union No. 6 and decided that it was about time to perpetuate the memory of one they had revered. They obtained the co-operation of the New York Press club and Typographical Union No. 98, of Brooklyn, and determined to accomplish that for which they aimed. The members of the joint committee individually solicited subscriptions throughout the craft and from others who had admired Greeley's patriotism and genius, and a resolution was passed by the International Typographical union asking the local unions throughout the country to subscribe. The Hon. Amos J. Cummings, who was on The Tribune for many years, and Mr. Murat Halstead delivered lectures in the west which helped to swell the fund.

PRINTERS' STATUE OF HORACE GREELEY.

The field seemed to have been covered, indeed, but the committee never lost sight of the main point. Another statue to Horace Greeley, erected by Mr. Whitelaw Reid privately, spurred them on. With all their exertions the committee now announce nearly $14,000 in the hands of the treasurer, Mr. E. Kellogg Wright, vice president of the National Park Bank of New York. This is about $2,000 short of what they expected, but they still rely on the generosity of the craft thoughout the states.

Mr. Alexander H. Doyle, a sculptor whose works ornament many cities throughout the country, and whose grand Soldiers and Sailors' monument, erected in 1888 in New Haven at a cost of $50,000, is a fitting representation of his work, designed the statue of Horace Greeley, which has been pronounced by the latter's friends to be a perfect representation of his lineaments and posture as he was seen in his editorial room in the old Tribune building.

A word as to the man. From the publication of The New Yorker, in 1834, with Greeley as its editor-in-chief, down to the time of his demise, he covered nearly all branches of journalistic art, and his discussions on slavery, agriculture, etc., are well remembered.

As to Horace Greeley's opinion on labor, here is an extract from his "Hints about Reforms" which will give an idea of the bent of the printer-editor's thoughts of nearly fifty years ago, though indeed applicable today:

Labor in our day has become so extensively a commodity—a marketable product, like cheese or chocolate—that it is most essential to all fair dealing that it be measured as definitely and equally as possible. And when it is settled that it shall be so measured, I understand it to be the uniform testimony of impartial men who have investigated the subject that at least in all employments not liable to interruption by the elements, the number of hours constituting a day's work must be reduced as well as defined and equalized, so as to afford opportunity not merely for deliberate meals and ample rest, but for study, reading and relaxation also. Man was not made merely to eat, to work, to sleep. He has faculties which such a routine does not develop, wants and aspirations which it does not satisfy. Especially where the fixed attention of the mind, as well as a constrained attitude of the body, is exacted by the nature of his labor, and where that labor is continued from day to day, week in and week out, without interruption by storm or frost, it seems manifest that the regulation of the hours of labor should respect the mental no less than the physical demands of his nature, and that the day's toil should be broken off before the body has been so wearied and exhausted as to leave no strength nor spirit for mental improvement or exertion.

Truly is it said that he was one of the great trio, the mighty and benevolent giants, the other two being Victor Hugo and John Bright; but no unveiling of statues to the last two could gather around so many of their early friends as will the unveiling of his statue next Memorial Day in New York.

New York. HUGH MCATAMNEY.

A SUMMER COTTAGE.

It is Pretty, Convenient and Cheap—Details of Construction.

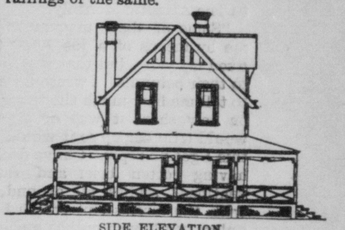
[Copyright by American Press Association.]

The accompanying illustrations represent a design for a summer cottage fronting on an ocean, lake or river view. There is no cellar under the building, and the

FRONT ELEVATION.

foundation consists of cedar posts set in the ground below the depth of frost. The building is constructed with a balloon frame in the usual way. The studding of outside walls and supporting partitions is of 2x4 spruce, and the minor partitions 2x3 plank, 2 feet from centers; floor beams, 2x10; rafters, 2x6, 1 foot 8 inches from centers. The exterior walls are covered with sheathing paper and novelty siding.

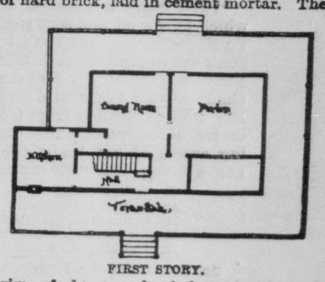
The main roof is shingled with clear butt white pine, the shingles laid on 1x3 shingle lath. The veranda roof is of 1¼x9 tongued and grooved white pine, dressed both sides, with the joints covered with a 2-inch molded batten. The veranda floor is of 1x6 surfaced spruce, laid edge to edge. Barge boards and open timber work of cornices is of 3-inch white pine. Veranda posts of 6x6 white pine, neatly turned, with railings of the same.



SIDE ELEVATION.

The veranda rafters are of 2x6 white pine, dressed. The first and second story floors are of 1⅛x4 dry spruce, blind nailed. The outside and partition walls are ceiled with ⅝-inch yellow pine, tongued and grooved and blind nailed. The floor beams and studding of partitions where exposed to view are dressed. The ceiling of the first floor is formed by having the under side of the flooring dressed. The side walls and ceilings of the second story are covered with ⅝x3, tongued and grooved yellow pine, same as side walls of front story.

The newels, rails and ballusters of stairs are of ash, the treads and risers of yellow pine. The window and door frames outside, casings and sash are of white pine. The sashes are balanced with weights in the usual way, and glazed with double thick sheet glass, with borders of tinted glass in the upper sash. The chimneys are of hard brick, laid in cement mortar. The

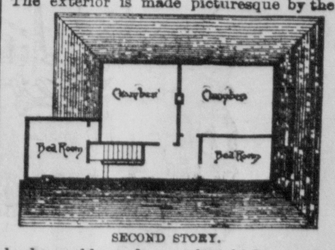


FIRST STORY.

trim of doors and windows inside and jams of door frames are of yellow pine. The doors are of white pine, with four sunken panels molded both sides—1¾ inches thick for first story, 1¾ inches thick in second story. Brass faced mortise locks in first story, rim locks in the second story, black japanned rim butts and white porcelain knobs throughout.

The doors and stairs are filled and varnished two coats with white varnish. All other inside woodwork is finished with one coat of filler and one coat of hard oil. The exterior is painted in two coats of best mixed paints, in two colors—body of light buff color, with dark brown trimmings and red sash; gutters, etc., of charcoal tin. The first story contains parlor, dining room, kitchen, staircase, hall, pantry and a small alcove room which should be separated from the parlor by portieres, and may be used as a study.

The second story contains two chambers, two bedrooms, hall and one closet. The exterior is made picturesque by the



SECOND STORY.

broken gables and veranda which extends almost entirely around the building. The exterior effect of the whole is exceedingly pleasing, and would make a charming summer residence for the most fastidious. The cost is from $1,200 to $1,600, according to location. D. W. KING.

Varnish of all kinds should be uniformly applied in very thin coats and sparingly on the edges of angles where it is likely to accumulate. The brush at commencing should be placed at some little distance from the edge of the panel and steady and rapid strokes be directed toward each end alternately. A brush may be passed, however, over a small surface in one operation and this a second or third time to distribute the varnish uniformly and to work out the air bubbles. The second series of strokes on such surfaces may be made at right angles to the first and the third in a similar direction to the first so as to secure an even surface. The work must be done quickly.—Decorator and Furnisher.

Should a dead finish be desired for walnut woodwork no better course can be pursued than giving it a coat of shellac to be sandpapered off when dry, followed by a coat of filler composed of whiting and plaster of Paris mixed with brown Japan oil and benzine and a little thin shellac varnish, which is rubbed in and wiped off. Two coats of shellac are afterward given, which are rubbed down with pumice stone and oil.—Decorator and Furnisher.

ANSWERS FOR ASKERS.

BILL NYE FURNISHES FOOD FOR ANXIOUS MINDS TO DIGEST.

He Gently Criticises the Work of a Western Poet, Takes a Fall Out of a Western Man, and Discusses Etiquette and Sitting Bull.

[Copyright by Edgar W. Nye.]

The past thirty days have been very productive of interrogatories by mail for this department, and I desire at this time to express thanks for the interest shown and the appetite for knowledge manifested by these frequent calls for information upon subjects so widely and so diametrically differing in character, the knowledge of which is yet so important to each writer in fitting himself or herself for the great battle of life. I trust that the somewhat bantering tone employed at times in the treatment of these subjects will not deter future correspondents from ever and again tapping this perennial font of varied, though sometimes fly blown, information.

Pimply Harris—assumed name, I judge—writes from Aspen, Colo.:

"SIR—I am the author of a number of little poetic bits, some of whom have been printed, and lately I have thought that although there was very little money into it I would do well, as a matter of prestige and in order to catch on to the drawing room element, if I would write some more ambitious pieces for the magazines. So I done so, and done it so as not to offend either publication, sending a poem to each, The Century, Scribner's and Harper's, also a little oriental pean to The Atlantic Monthly.

"Some of these magazines wrote to me by means of a job press that they liked my verse, but that it was not fitted to their columns. I wrote back for them to tell me how much the thing run over or how short it was of a page, and I would trim her up so it would fit, but to this I got no reply. I have decided from having gotten brief and rather conventional replies all around, together with the manuscript which I sent, that unless you have a pull as a poet on these magazines you might as well go to soliciting orders for fruit trees in perdition as to expect you can suit the morbid taste of these people.

"I write a great deal of verse, because I have considerable leisure whilst herding sheep here for a man who pays me a mere pittance. It is an uneventful job, but I try to do it in such a way as to make myself necessary to the owner. Some of my verse is light and effervescent, like Charlotte Rouge, whilst other is more filling and heavier, like what you might call the rump steak of rhyme.

"I wish you would tell me, as between old frontiersmen and co-workers in the literary vineyard, what in your opinion is eating the editors of the magazines.

"I give you one stanza of a little epic which I drew off and sent to The Atlantic Monthly, to show you that because I don't live in Milk street or belong to the Papyrus club of Boston the romping children of my unshackled brain it seems has got to cut their front teeth on the cactus of Colorado, whilst the maddening aroma of hot beans comes dimly across the unquenchable distance:

> "Soporific, beatific,
> And in much felicitude
> Lies Samoa in the vast Pacific,
> And her sons they are terrific,
> Although they are mostly nude."

Your attitude, Mr. Harris, toward the magazines is entirely unwarranted and cannot be supported at all. While your idea of obtaining a livelihood by herding sheep and writing pieces for the magazines in order to obtain social recognition shows great business foresight, you must admit that some of your verse lacks merit, and your clubfooted measures cannot possibly get there. You will excuse slang when I say that the verse you send me can hardly hope to get there, at least with both feet.

Magazine editors are engaged in editing their publications, Mr. Harris, for the use of magazine readers. I do not mean that the magazine reader is entirely different as to his anatomy or diet from the reader of the morning paper.

THE MAN ABOUT TOWN.

In fact it is generally the same person, only in different moods and with different environments. When he is going to his work in the street car or ferry all the week he reads the paper, so that he may intelligently meet with and compete with others who read. On Sunday he also wishes to know where his friends on the stage or in politics or anywhere else may be, and what they are doing. There is a kind of general reception held on Sunday morning through the papers, tendered by the readers to every man or woman of distinction in the world. You can come there and shake hands with them for five cents.

The magazine comes in at eventide each thirty days with an air of elegant deliberation. It comes with the gentle soothe which you cannot get from the clash and combat and hurrah and death and destruction told by the types of the daily paper. So you must write simply with that idea in view. Your highly moa is so soft and chastened that when you strike your lyre with a discordant clash and refer to the scandalous costume of the people there you shock every magazine writer from Maine to Mexico.

The only real good, original thing you sent me, Mr. Harris, was written by Eugene Field.

Alonzo Dowd, of West St. Paul, writes: "I, too, would like also to do business in New York, but am deterred by the expense of living there. I can get twice as much salary there as I can here, but am told by a friend who has lived in New York eight years that he cannot on double his St. Paul salary keep the wolf from the door. How is that?"

Well, possibly your friend has to keep the wolf from twice as many doors as he used to. That is often the case in New York, I am told. It is quite often the case, Mr. Dowd, that a prosperous man gets into the toils of pleasing people who interest him and obtain control of him, and some day when he has eaten a hearty meal of victuals and dropped dead on receipt of the bill his neighbors are surprised to see two sets of tombstones erected by his two sets of families.

You will find, no doubt, that too often while a man in a large town is salivating

SITTING BULL'S SIGNATURE.

the wolf at one door, another animal of the same kind is scratching the paint off his other residence. I am sorry to know that these things exist, and no one can be more pained than I am to see two sets of widows tearing up the greensward and pelting each other with immortelles at the grave of one they have loved as one man; but it sometimes occurs, and if you contemplate removing to New York, and your wife favors it rather more than you do on account of the great shopping facilities thus afforded, I advise you to show her this piece. Coming as it does from a litterateur and man about town it is of great value.

C. M., Springfield, Mass., writes:

"DEAR SIR—Praying that you will not throw this letter into the waste basket before reading it, I will endeavor to give you the reason for its being written. I am a man of 40 years, married, and a constant reader of your work, and can assure you a warm admirer of the same.

"But, Mr. Nye, I have a brother who is no less so. Well, he is married for the past six months and is a very straightforward business man, but last Sunday while at church, seated in the same pew, I felt shocked to have him commence playing with his wife—taking her Bible from her, changing rings and fooling around generally to the constant annoyance of others—and the thought at once suggested to me to write you, knowing your remarkably peculiar way of writing on such topics, and suggest that if, when thinking of a subject to write upon, you should adopt this, it would be read with great interest by a great many, and you would confer a great favor upon me, and hundreds of mankind will call you blessed."

There can be nothing more reprehensible than the custom among frivolous people of carrying the customs and etiquette of the skating rink into the sanctuary. It is far more consistent to stay away from church entirely and read the Sunday paper on some pretext or other than to whisper and play tag through the litany. Of course young people are more difficult to manage in church, and their spirits are more buoyant than those of more elderly people, so they should not be so harshly dealt with; but a grown man with a full head of whiskers who will go to church and whisper and frolic through the service or the sermon may one day, when it is too late, turn on the fire alarm and get no response.

People who have not respect enough for whatever they are attending to keep quiet and listen, or let others at least, do more to make me doubt and distrust the wide open policy of Col. Ingersoll than most anybody else.

There are only two kinds of more contemptible people. One is the man who baits his lobster traps with his grandparents, and the other is the microbe who writes you anonymously on a postal card.

Commie Ill Faw, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, writes: "What should I do with callers who come just as I am about to go calling myself? (2.) What sort of man was Sitting Bull, personally? Did you meet him while on the frontier?"

A good way to cut short a disagreeable call is to come down stairs with your sealskin sacque on. Some keep a winter cloak or bonnet handy for such emergencies, and do first rate without getting a reputation for rudeness. It is very painful, indeed, to have a string of callers catch and hold you all through a pleasant afternoon, when you had made calculations on going out and making forty or fifty calls, and feeling sure that with the bright weather you would find no one at home. Sometimes it takes a week in uncertain weather, with more or less people at home, to cover the ground you might on a pleasant afternoon go over in two hours.

2. Yes, I knew Sitting Bull, and got him to write in my album in the summer of 1876. I had a letter to him from the Prince of Wales. Sitting Bull was personally very gentle and courteous to his friends, but a most disagreeable person to invite to your house to meet a mixed company.

A friend of mine asked Mr. Bull to come to dinner and meet the pastor at his house at one time, and he said he would never do so again. The great chief was not in good form. He was ill natured, and swore at table because his luxuriant hair got in the mayonnaise dressing.

Sitting Bull was married three times, two of his wives surviving him. He was liberal in his religious views and bitterly opposed to silk underwear among his people. He scoffed at the teachings of Delsarte, and did not go to hear the Rev. Joseph Cook lecture, though at one time he could have done so by walking less than nine miles.

Sitting Bull, with better supplies and more encouragement from the war department, would have made a very successful commander, but socially he had no standing at Washington, and so military leaders with less ability but more pull were promoted, while he was kept in the background like a poor boy at a frolic.

Bill Nye

P. S.—The sensational report that old Sit was the illegitimate son of John Bull is absolutely without foundation. Ole, John and Sitting were in no way related to each other. B. N.

Unsatisfied.

A certain young lady of Pittsburg, who has not yet reached her third birthday, makes her papa's life a burden by her persistent demand for "'tories."

"Tell me a 'tory, papa," she will say, and papa has to submit.

Under the encouragement of his little daughter "papa" is developing into a Baron Munchausen of no mean caliber.

One day not long ago, in response to an urgent invitation, the following "'tory" was told:

"Once there was a mosquito. This mosquito had a family of three young mosquitoes in a nest up a big tree. The little mosquitoes said to their mamma, 'We's very hungry.' Then the mamma mosquito went to a house where there was a nice fat baby asleep in a crib. The mamma mosquito carried the baby off to her nest, and divided it up among her children.

"Two of the little mosquitoes had a leg apiece, and the mamma mosquito and the other baby mosquito each ate an arm. After these were eaten the rest of the fat baby was put away for supper. That's all of that story."

When the narration was concluded the unsatisfied infant remarked, "Tell me a bigger 'tory than that, papa."—Harper's Young People.

Illustrated Phrases.

"THE LATEST WRINKLE."

—Life.

This Rapid Age.

"Does oo love oo mamma?" murmured the fond mother to her flaxen haired year-old.

The baby squirmed.

"Oo's mammy's itsey bitsy tootsy cootsy, isn't oo?"

The baby squirmed again.

"And oo loves oo mammy jusser lot, mammy's ittle baby?"

The baby threw up its hands. "Oh, come off!" it yelled. "Don't you see I'm right in the midst of the 'Kreutzer Sonata?' Now don't disturb me again."—Black and White.

Practicing Economy.

A dilapidated swell, who plainly had more dignity than money, entered Delmonico's dining room a few evenings ago, and after scanning the menu card given him by the pompous waiter, asked:

"What is your cheapest dish?"

"Codfish and cream, forty cents, sir," said the waiter.

"How much without the cream?" queried the hungry swell.

"Same price," answered the waiter.

"Well, bring me the cream," ordered the stranger with a satisfied smile.—New York Journal.

The Inwardness of It.

"What's this seal trouble?" asked Ig Noramus.

"Why, the sealskin people," said Knowitall, "want the plush people mulcted for infringement of copyright."—New York Sun.

A Suggestive Title.

"What name would you suggest for a new magazine?"

"Are you going to edit it?"

"Yes."

"The Powder Magazine."—Epoch.

Malicious.

"And how old is this lady that you want me so much to marry?"

"She has seen sixteen years."

"Heavens! How long was she blind?"—Fliegende Blaetter.

His Admiration Was Chilled.

Fulldeck—I tell you, Chips, there are no flies on that girl.

Chips (whom she had rejected)—No; neither are there on an ice palace.—St. Paul Globe.

Out of the Mouths of Babes.

Papa—Come here, Toddlekins. Whom does papa love better than any one else in the world?

Toddlekins—Papa.—New York Sun.

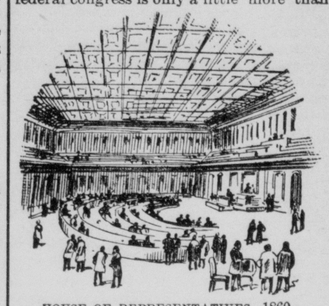
GROWTH OF CONGRESS.

IT HAS ALWAYS BEEN AN INDEX OF THE NATION'S PROGRESS.

How the States Have Raced for Position as to Representation in the House. The Meeting Place of the American House of Commons.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6. — The popular branch of our national legislature is becoming so large that another decade will be sure to bring a radical change in the method of seating members, if not in the whole legislative machinery. No form of statistical expression gives a better notion of the growth of the United States than the ratio of representation and number of representatives in congress. It is interesting to trace out the evolution of our house of commons, beginning in the colonial days and coming down to the apportionment bill, which passed a few days ago, providing for a house of 356 members. Our federal congress is only a little more than



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1860.

a century old, its first session having been held at New York in March, 1789. But for nearly twenty-four years before that we had a continental congress and a colonial congress.

The colonial congress met in New York Oct. 7, 1765, and had only about twenty-five members representing nine colonies. The continental and confederation congresses continued from 1774 to 1788, when, the constitution having been ratified, the federal congress superseded the latter. The continental congress had but forty-eight members all told, and Massachusetts Bay, being then the most populous colony, had the greatest number of representatives—six—while little Delaware, which can now muster but one congressman, had then three members, and the present Empire state of New York had only four. Now, every reader of this letter knows how the old continental congress was beaten about from pillar to post by the exigencies of those troublous times. It held sessions successively at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Lancaster, York, Philadelphia, Princeton and Annapolis.

The first federal congress, which first met at New York, on April 4, 1789, had only sixty-five members representing the thirteen original states. Though Rhode Island came in just before it ended, Virginia had the greatest number of representatives—10—Pennsylvania and Massachusetts 8 each, New York and Maryland 6 each, the two Carolinas and Connecticut 5 each. This was the representation provided by the constitution. Under the census of 1790 congress created a house of representatives of 105 members, in which Virginia retained the largest number of any of the fifteen states represented, Kentucky and Vermont having been admitted to the Union. It is a curious fact that whereas the mother of presidents had 19 members of congress in that decade, Pennsylvania 13 and Massachusetts 14, New York had only as many as North Carolina, or 10. Even Connecticut had within three of as many representatives as New York.

But in the following decade New York showed wonderful growth. Under the census of 1800 two more states, Kentucky and Tennessee, were brought into the fold, and though the ratio of representation remained the same as under the previous census—33,000 population per member—the total number of members was increased from 105 to 141. Virginia still held the lead at 22, and Pennsylvania second place with 18, but New York left North Carolina behind and tied Massachusetts for third place with 17.

It was between 1800 and 1810 that New York assumed first rank in the sisterhood of states. The census of the latter year gave her 27 representatives, while proud Virginia fall to 23, a tie with Pennsylvania for second place. Massachusetts was fourth with 20, and North Carolina fifth with 13. Under this census the ratio of representation was increased to 35,000, and the total number of members was 181, one new state—Ohio—having been admitted.

Between 1810 and 1820 a larger number of new states was admitted than in any other decade in the history of the country. The great west was just beginning to teem with a hardy pioneer population, and Indiana, Illinois, Mississippi, Louisiana, Missouri, Alabama and Maine came in, making twenty-four states in all, and a house of 212 members at a ratio of 40,000. New York had in that decade the same number of representatives it has now, 34; Pennsylvania had 26; while Virginia, unable to stand the pace, had dropped to third place with 22, and Ohio loomed up from the other side of the Alleghanies as the fourth state of the Union, having 14 members to but 13 for Massachusetts, and for the first time showing the country the great possibilities of political empire in the west.

WHY THERE IS CONFUSION ON THE FLOOR.

No new states were admitted between 1820 and 1830, and under the census of the latter year the ratio was fixed at 47,700, and the number of representatives was increased to 240. New York was given forty members, a greater number than she has had since, and Pennsylvania had the same number she now has, twenty-eight. Virginia still managed to hold third place with twenty-one, but was hard pressed by the young giant from over the mountains, Ohio having nineteen, and even Kentucky and Tennessee passing old Massachusetts bay in the race.

The sixth census, taken in 1840, showed such a large increase in population that the statesmen of the day became alarmed at the growth of the house of representatives, and for the first and only time made that body smaller than it had been in the previous decade, dropping the total number of members from 240 to 223. One of the difficulties in the way of increasing the number of members was the small size of the old hall of representatives, now Statuary hall, which was crowded to its utmost capacity. Already there had been talk of enlarging the Capitol by the erection of new wings, and it was deemed advisable to wait for this improvement before adding to the membership. Two new states, Arkansas and Michigan, came in during this decade, and the most striking change in the relative rank of states was the passing of Virginia by Ohio and the eclipse of Massachusetts by Tennessee.

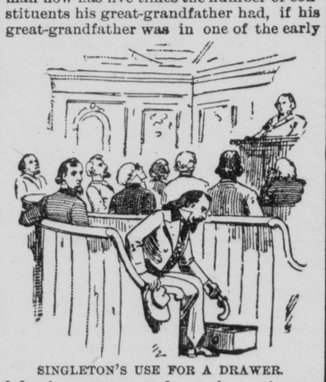
Between 1840 and 1850 five new states, Florida, Iowa, Texas, Wisconsin and California, came into the Union, and in order to keep the membership of the house down again the ratio of representation was moved up from 70,000 to 93,000. This gave a house of 234 members, still six short of the membership of 1830. New York's representation was reduced to 33, and Pennsylvania's to 25.

It was during this decade, only forty years ago, that the great region between the Mississippi and the Pacific began to show itself in congress. Between 1850 and 1860 giant strides were made by the incipient commonwealths of this part of the country, and before Sumter was fired on Minnesota, Oregon and Kansas had been admitted. Under the census of 1860 the ratio of 126,823 was adopted, by which the house was restored to its 1830 membership of 240, with one added for good measure; but none of the eastern states regained their former number of representatives. New York indeed dropped back to 31, Pennsylvania to 24, and Virginia to 11, while Ohio came toward the front with 19, and even Illinois with 14 passed both Massachusetts and Virginia.

About 1862 the house of representatives took possession of its new hall, the one now occupied, and the ratio of representation was kept at such a low figure that the number of members jumped to 293. But one new state, West Virginia, was about that time admitted, and Illinois had moved up so that it was only one member behind Ohio, and Missouri had taken fifth place, while several other western states had passed Virginia and Massachusetts.

The census of 1870 brought great changes. West Virginia, Nevada and Nebraska had been admitted, and the population had increased 7,000,000, so congress retained the number of representatives very nearly, and consequently increased the ratio.

Under the census of 1880 the ratio of representation was advanced from 135,000 to 152,000, and the number of representatives was increased to 325. During the last decade the two Dakotas, Montana, Washington, Idaho and Wyoming have been admitted to the Union, and now the ratio is advanced to 173,000, and the number of representatives to 356. In 100 years the ratio of representation has been multiplied more than five times, so that a congressman now has five times the number of constituents his great-grandfather had, if his great-grandfather was in one of the early



SINGLETON'S USE FOR A DRAWER.

federal congresses, and yet the total number of representatives is three and one-half times greater.

When the present hall of the house of representatives was constructed the wise men said it would answer all requirements made upon it for two centuries. Yet it is now much crowded. Two views are held as to the best future policy. One is that constituencies are becoming too large, and the ratio of representation must not be increased, so that the number of congressmen may increase as the country gains population. Should this course be adopted, the house twenty or thirty years hence will consist of 500 or more members, and will be so large and unwieldy a body that its methods will have to be changed radically. Those who advocate enlargement of the house say the number of constituents is already so great that the member who attends carefully to their wants is nothing but an agent or department attorney for his people, and that our house of representatives is the smallest in the world in proportion to the number of inhabitants represented.

Among those who take the other view, and hold that the house is already unwieldy, is the veteran Judge Holman, of Indiana. Mr. Holman is one of three or four men now in congress who can remember when the members of the house sat on benches, and no desks were used in the hall. That was in 1859 or 1860, when the present hall was first used. In the rear of the benches large tables were placed for the accommodation of members who desired to write letters, and the business of those who occupied the benches was to speak or listen.

Judge Holman's opinion is that the house will very soon find it necessary to return to the old benches, and abolish the desks at which members now attend to their correspondence, address books and maps, and add to the hubbub in a thousand ways, so that even in its calmest moments the hall is filled with a roar in which weak voiced men are at a terrible disadvantage. With the desks abolished the members could be seated much nearer the speaker than they now are, and with the improved order business could be transacted much more speedily.

Judge Holman says every member has a committee room with a table and drawer in which to keep his papers, and that the desks now used are an abomination and a harm to the public business. He recalls that in the old days the little drawers under the benches were largely used as receptacles for pistols and other weapons, and says more than one member, among them Gen. Singleton, of Mississippi, came into the house every morning and deposited his revolver in the drawer before him.

ROBERT GRAVES.

What He Wanted.

Baboony—Can I see the watch I left here for repairs yesterday?

Jeweler—Of course. Anything wrong?

Baboony—Oh, no. I just want to learn the time.—Jewelers' Circular.

WHAT SHALL WE WEAR?

STYLES THAT ARE APPROVED AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Toilets Adapted to the Time of Day and the Places in Which They Are Worn. The Fashion of Theatre Jackets—A Pretty Theatre Costume.

This season, more than ever, does etiquette demand that a lady's toilet be adapted to the time of day in which it is worn. Simplicity marks the toilets designed for morning wear; indeed, strictly fashionable women do not appear in very elaborate toilets until after 4 o'clock p. m. Then a simple dress becomes as much out of place as does the too elaborate gown be-

A THEATRE TOILET.

fore the hour mentioned. The toilets designed for dinner, afternoon receptions and all evening occasions are made in luxurious style, and their effectiveness is enhanced by the richness of their trimmings, into which gold, silver and glittering ornaments enter.

For theatre parties the English fashion of theatre jackets prevails to some extent. These jackets, with their high sleeves and attractive trimmings, are decidedly dressy. In the cut is shown a pretty theatre or concert toilet designed by Worth. The jacket, with loose fronts, is in pearl gray and gold brocade, faced with rose colored velvet, which is also used for the cuffs and Henri II collar. The sleeves are veiled with embroidered gauze, en suite with the blouse, on the collarette of which sparkles jeweled embroidery. The belt is of rose velvet. The dress, with high collar, is in gray Belgaline. The gray felt hat, turned up with rose velvet, is trimmed with black, gray and gold feathers.

Girls' Winter Cloaks.

The style of cloak shown in the illustration is suited to a variety of materials. Red is much affected this winter, and in fleecy cloths and homespuns is a popular color. The model shown is made in red rough cloth, with black velvet collar, yoke and sash.

There is great variety in the fashion of coats and cloaks for girls this season. Black cloth coats are faced up the front with chinchilla, and have Medicis collars of the fur. Black velvet long coats, lined with shell pink silk, have bands of ostrich feathers for trimming and Medici collars of feathers like those worn by ladies. Long cloth coats for girls are of beige, gray, red or electric blue shades, with black or gray Astrakhan binding, Astrakhan sleeves and large rolling collar of the fur. The Astrakhan cloths now imitate the fur cap-

WINTER CLOAK FOR GIRL.

itally and are much used. Large sleeves and collar of this cloth will modernize cloaks left over from last winter. The rough surfaced yet soft "blanketing" cloths in rich plaids are made up in full cloaks trimmed with cords and velvet. Stylish red homespun cloaks are trimmed with black Persian lamb, and have a large cape plaited on the shoulders.

A Word About Garters.

Garters with gold and silver clasps inscribed with a monogram, date or appropriate motto, or enriched with gems, are favorite Christmas gifts. The idea is generally prevalent that yellow garters are prized above those of any other hue; but an inspection of leading jewelers' stocks of these articles makes it appear that the new blue elastics are at least dividing favor with golden tinted ones.

Fashion Echoes.

Combination garments gain popularity with each season.

Hosiery worn with full dress toilets matches the gown in color.

Slippers for evening wear are made in brocade or satin, of a color to match the gown.

House shoes have never been more elegant than at the present.

Decorative hairpins continue to be the favored ornaments for the coiffure.

When the dress is trimmed with flowers, flowers may be worn in the hair.

The gold and silver brocades worn this season are rich to stiffness.

All the yellow shades are fashionable.

A combination of two or more fabrics is of frequent occurrence in evening toilets.

White kid gloves are again worn.

Empire gowns are still being made.

The Henri Deux bodice, with puffs on the hips and high frills on the shoulders, appears on some of the imported gowns.

WORLD'S FAIR GOSSIP.

Progress of the Preliminary Work of the Exposition.

[Special Correspondence.]

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—With the inauguration of the new year the scope and activity of the executive officials of the World's Columbian exposition is considerably enlarged. In the few weeks that are to elapse before the end of the month it is expected that several new bureaus will be officered, while those already in existence will extend their operations far beyond the limits that have so far been touched. Of the new bureaus it is pretty certain that one will be devoted to electricity. Considerable pressure to this end has been brought to bear upon the director general by prominent electricians throughout the country, and it is generally conceded that if the plans for a gigantic electrical display are to be carried out the work cannot be commenced too early.

There were displays of exhibits identified with electricity at the Centennial, as well as at the Paris exposition, and meager as they were in both cases they nevertheless attracted considerable attention. So far as the coming fair is concerned there seems to be a consensus of opinion that the electrical department must outdo its predecessors, not so much in the matter of quantity, but of quality and of scientific merit. There are enough electric light companies and telephone concerns in the country to get together an immense display of motors and lamps and wires and phones in a very few months, but something more than this is needed. Accordingly it has been suggested that all the various inventors and concerns interested should unite upon some new and novel attractions, which should combine to demonstrate the diversified adaptability of electricity, as well as the resources and synthetical power of the electrical world.

Already two suggestions in this line are receiving considerable attention. One looks to the application of long distance transmission of power by supplying the fair with power from Niagara. The other is the construction of an immense mine in which shall be installed an electric plant to do all the necessary work, from running the elevator and pumping out the water to purifying the metals after they have been brought to the surface. It may be that both of these suggestions are chimerical, despite the fact that they are favorably regarded by several experienced electricians, but at any rate the very fact that the suggestions have been offered with several score of others in good faith may be taken as an evidence that the electric interests of the country are getting alive to the fact that their department of the fair must demonstrate, in as large a degree as possible, what remains to be done with electricity just as much as what has already been done.

The bureau of foreign affairs—now that the president's proclamation has been carried to the four quarters of the earth—is another of the departments to get down to work in right earnest, and it is only a question of a little while before the director general will have a corps of representatives engaged both in the European and the South American fields. This also is a matter in which delay would be dangerous, for previous experience has shown that the leading exhibitors of the countries of the Old World require, not a matter of a few months, but a year, in some cases two years and even more, in which to formulate their plans for their appropriate representation, and to carry them to a successful issue.

In its work the bureau of foreign affairs will be greatly aided by the department of promotion and publicity, the chief of which, Maj. Moses P. Handy, and who has been given the somewhat peculiar title of promoter general, has already outlined some decidedly original ideas. For one thing, he proposes to placard the leading cities of England, France, Germany, Italy, Russia and other European countries with pictures and printed matter telling of Chicago's greatness and glory, and of what she proposes to do in 1893, to an extent that will put to shame the recent onslaughts of Barnum and of the Wild West show on the billboards of the Old World.

Then the newspapers, daily and weekly, in every country are to be deluged with weekly letters and pictures which will tell of the progress of the work, and furnish a revolving view of the magnitude of the enterprise. Coupled with all this there will be the efforts of the accredited agents of the state department, and altogether there would seem to be no reason why before a year has elapsed every man and woman, boy and girl, in every land, who can read or derive knowledge from pictorial illustration, should not know almost as much concerning the status of the fair as those who are upon the ground in Chicago.

A third department, the members of which will get together very shortly, is the one which has in charge the formal ceremonies growing out of the fair. It has already been decided that the dedication of the buildings, which takes place a year from next October, shall be marked by a great and imposing demonstration. Just what form this shall take, however, is a matter on which there is some diversity of opinion. Secretary Dickinson is in favor of a mobilization of the United States army, the militia of every state and territory, and of all the leading military bands of the country. This would certainly prove a feature both "great and imposing." Some of the national commissioners take kindly to the proposition. The majority, however, do not. The exposition, as have been all of its predecessors, will be illustrative of the arts of peace. The bringing together of an immense body of troops on account of it would be very strongly illustrative of the arts of war.

As Col. McKenzie, the genial and indefatigable commissioner from Kentucky, and who is doing herculean work in arousing interest in the south, puts it, "The dedication ceremonies should be simply suggestive of international fraternity." A suggestion which has been favorably received takes the form of an immense parade of troops and of civic bodies, brief exercises at the exposition grounds, to be followed by public meetings and orations in all the public halls and theatres of the city. Some plan similar to this will probably be adopted.

A solitary stake in a center of a tract of eight acres near the south line of the pleasure grounds of Jackson park marks the ground upon which the Illinois state building will be located. It is the first landmark of the fair that has so far been placed in position, the state, in her capacity as hostess, having been given the first choice of location. Its solitude, however, will soon be rudely disturbed. A draft of the advertisement for bids for the dredging and filling of Jackson park is now being prepared. Only a comparatively brief period will be allowed for contractors to respond, and before the snow and frost of winter have disappeared a thousand men will be digging down deep into the clay and preparing for the substructures of the gigantic buildings that are to tower above the trees of the adjacent forest.

HENRY M. HUNT.